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HE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE OIL REGIONS.

eport for the Month of October.

roduction, Development, Number of Wells Drilling, Stock on Hand, Shipments, Exports, &c., &c.

PRODUCTION.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

The production for the month of October, as own by our tables of the shipments, mounted to 29,129 barrels per day, or a total oduction for the month of 624,902 barrels. is increase, though not so large as that of s preceding month, is greater than that nerally anticipated by the trade; and though the reports from each farm, no considera- increase is shown over the average produc- n for September, yet by a careful revision of ks and *shipments* the production for the onth was found to be as reported, as ll be seen by the tables of the report. ctury's general expectation, the Allegheny West Hickory shows a decline in the yield from 700 barrels. This decline during the t month of September exhibited the largest crease of any district in the region, and it s though that this production would be ily maintained during October. Some dif- ulty was experienced in obtaining separate ports from each oil producing farm in Hick- y, but the statement of production was ob- ined from general sources, and shipments s of pipe lines, and is in all probability near- correct.

The following table shows the production ring October, 1870:

	Bbls.
tal shipment of crude for October of barrels of 45 gallons each	499,645
dd to reduce to barrels of 45 gallons each	23,293
tal shipment of barrels of 45 gallons each	522,884
ock on hand October 1st	97,979
ock on hand November 1st	576,014
dd increase on November 1st	102,918
tal production during October	624,902
verage per day for 31 days	20,129
verage per day in October, 1869	13,971
ally increase October, 1870, over October, 1869	6,158
he decrease in the older tracts which pro- e region was small, and until more severe eather than that of the past month has been xperienced, the failing off will be comparatively light. The season so far has been very vorable for operations at all points in the re- on, and there have been no conditions with en- gy in consequence, by reason of which the production has been largely sustained in excess of previous years at this season. At Parker's Landing and vicinity there was a slight increase in the production, varying from a hun- dred to one hundred and fifty barrels. The decline in the old wells had not been as great as anticipated in this vicinity, and has been more than balanced by the completion of wells in the upper portion of the district. Shaw and Brady's Bend also experienced a slight in- rease over the preceding month, though the ecent strikes in that direction were too late to ffect the yield for the month to any extent. On the Clarion tracts the production showed a three hundred and sixty barrels, but upon the Upper Allegheny tracts it was subject to decline varying from twenty to one hundred arrels.

There is but little doubt that the present onth (November) will witness a decline of everal hundred barrels per day, the average trilling at the close of October being less than at of any previous month of the year.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

As in the two previous months, the principal ointsof interest, and where the most extensive operations were conducted, were he McCoy farm and West Hickory district. t the close of September the number of wells oing drilling upon the former was twenty-five, hile at the close of October it was but eleven. nd the increased yield for the month was be- ween three and four hundred barrels. The pro- uction at one time during the month was more than three thousand barrels per day, but t the close could not have been much more han two thousand, and the indications are hat a still greater falling off will be noted in November, notwithstanding the fact hat new wells are being drilled in the present e month. The large wells that were at one me a feature of this territory, are now seldom found, and the number of flowing wells drilled on will doubtless fall considerably below that of the present month.

At West Hickory, the number of drilling ells at the close of the month was much less han at the first of the month, and the increase or two large wells were struck during the onth, but no material change has taken place in this locality, which shows a gradual decline for the period under review. Upon he Allegheny tract, the number of drilling ells, nearly all of which will be completed during November. Upon the Fagundas and Tuttle farms at the close of October, and operations will be ush- ed with the localities until spring. On the Shaw farm, near Rouseville, maintains a steady production of from one hundred to two hundred barrels per day, and most of the operations in he vicinity of Rouseville are confined to this arm. Within several weeks, it is expected that upon neighboring tracts, which are not yet productive, a large amount of oil will be found.

The Franklin oil district increased in pro- duction during the month, but not to any great extent, this vicinity now exceeds six hundred barrels. In the vicinity of Scrubgrass there is a slight increase, and it is expected here is reason to believe that much of the ter- itory between Oester Farm and Scrubgrass upon the Allegheny will prove valuable and re- producing land, and we are informed that ex- pensive leases are being secured in this local- ity with a view to early spring.

The territory in the vicinity of Brady's Bend has the striking of the first well in that vi- cinity, several months ago, has attracted but little attention until within a few days, when the election of one or two new wells, which have proved largely productive, has again created an excitement in the locality, which will in all probability result in the putting down of several wells during the present winter and spring, and the great depth to which those wells have to be drilled, and the fact that the adjoining oper- ators have mostly been secured by private par- ties who intend operating upon the same themselves, will serve to keep the price of desir- able development before next summer. The wells that have been drilled in this locality have, as a rule, been of the "flowing" class, no pumping being required, and, after a few days, have been known to a number of from one hundred barrels. The "benzine question" cannot be considered a favorable one for this local- ity generally, and it is certain that large quantities are being used in the wells through- out the region, without any benefit, and up to 1,500 barrels per day. As this is nearly all reported during the month in the returns, it is more made to ascertain the amount thus used, but the difficulty in obtaining reliable figures from parties engaged in refining oil, and refiners generally, rendered a correct report for the present impossible. There were also a full list day of October 206 wells in course of drill- ing, against 306 on the last day of September.

THE STOCK.

On November first, the total amount of stock on hand in the oil region was 576,014 barrels of forty-three gallons each. This is the largest amount held in the oil region at any one time since November, 1867, when the total stock amounted to 655,000 barrels.

The increase in the stock on hand over that of September 30th, is about 102,600 barrels, of which 131,898 barrels was at the wells, 119,196 in the hands of refiners, tracts in transit, showing a

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

THE ICONOCLASTIC PARTY.

The cosmopolitan communists should, in all fairness, cease to name themselves free-traders, and set up for what they actually are—professional Iconoclasts. So-called revenue reformers should be styled the Iconoclastic party. Certainly, in this country, their inevitable mission, as deduced from their declared principles of action, is to break down and destroy domestic arts of reproduction—to open wide the flood-gates of foreign competition upon all industries which fabricate commodities that are produced by the manufacturers of trans-atlantic Christendom. If this is not the meaning of the proposed tariff to raise nearly all customs revenues from tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, spices, fruits, tin, cigars, tobacco, spirits, wines and a few other articles, all of which belong to exotic production, will the impatient innovators explain what they *do* mean?

If iron and steel, with their various forms of manufacture, are to be admitted free, or nearly free, of duty, so that home industries can no longer be carried on profitably in the United States, what is to become of the laborers heretofore employed therein? What is to become of the furnace-men and of the furnace-men's children; of the forge-men, and of the forgemen's children; of the foundrymen and of the foundrymen's children; of the moulders and of the moulders' children; of the iron-workers and of the iron-workers' children; of the machinists and the mechanics; of the boiler makers, engine builders, ship-masons, car builders, blacksmiths and the whole multitude of metal workers; of the swarm of laborers that can earn a livelihood because there are mines opened, furnaces in blast, forges in operation, machine shops full of orders, rolling mills prosperous, and factories established? If many other arts of reproduction are to be subjected to the same Iconoclastic forces, what is to become of the men, women and children who work in brass, copper, tin, zinc, wool, stone, glass, coal, lead, leather, silk, paper, fibres and other materials? What is to become of the vast amount of capital invested in these diversified pursuits? Who are to be held responsible for the wide-spread and heavy decline in the prices of real estate, which must ensue upon such a comprehensive alteration in the situation of affairs? Where must the blame be laid for the increased local taxation, for State, county and municipal purposes, that must be levied upon other property, to make up the deficiency caused by such a prodigious fall of values? What substantial or permanent gain will there be to show for all this demolition of resources, this prostration of manufactures, this invasion of the rights of labor, this sacrifice of assured prosperity to satisfy a visionary experiment, this paralysis of vital interests, this inauguration of wholesale suffering among workmen?

In answer to this arraignment, revenue reformers are accustomed to say that prices will be so reduced that the purchasing power of every dollar will be largely augmented, so that the laborer's wages will buy more than they do now. But the low money price of articles consumed in this country, whether the same be produced at home or abroad, is not the sole consideration to be kept in view. The result of all this wonderful cheapening, with rapture easily hailed by the professors of low money price, when fully consummated by a depreciation of all the vendible articles of all the workers and vendors, say to the extent of fifty per cent., comes to nothing more than reckoning the value of two things exchanged for each other; or, in other words, the commodity sold and that bought as its proceeds, at five dollars instead of ten. Even more. When the whole circle of useful productions consumed in the United States shall have been visited by this cheapening process, considered so beneficent by its advocates, will not the compensation of labor suffer a corresponding decrease? The artisan's dollar may purchase more than it did before the change, but he will not be able to earn so many dollars. Besides, he not only obtains a smaller real reward for his services, but his margin for economize is narrowed, and his power of accumulation diminished. These are not blessings but positive and lasting injuries.

This view, however, places matters in the most favorable light. It assumes that the removal of the legislative bulwarks, which protect our manufactures from the Iconoclastic forces of foreign competition, would not operate to deprive skilled workmen and laborers of their acenstomed employment—employment which is most remunerative to them, because to which they are most trained to, so that this training becomes a capital which would lose its money value in any other calling. But it would be unwarrantable to suppose that manufacturers would continue business at a certain loss, without any reasonable prospect of amendment. In that case, the whir and hum of industrial enterprise would speedily and generally cease throughout the land. Hundreds of thousands of employees would necessarily be turned adrift to shift for themselves; and now contented homes would become the abodes of solicitude, deprivation and want. What then would it benefit these children of misfortune—these victims of a cruel experiment in cosmopolitan communism—that values around them were commodities at one-quarter or one-third price less than formerly? Without means to make purchases, cheapness would be to them a matter of comparative indifference. Nor could they, under such circumstances, help being convinced that it is better to pay even one dollar per pound for beef and have the money to spend at such a price, than to have the same article sold at five cents, yet be unable to buy. The comparative price at which individuals exchange their services, or the products of their labor and capital with one another, is the important consideration. So long as the ratio of the price of one thing to that of another remains unchanged, it is immaterial, as between themselves, whether that rate is high or low. Cheapness, then, is not the sole criterion of the best economical policy. A sufficient proof that the national well-being is not exclusively governed by the prices of imports, is found in the significant fact that the two periods of intense distress since we became a nation, were after the peace, 1783 to 1789, and after the second war with England, 1817 to 1824; yet at each of those periods, foreign goods were at very low prices in our market.

There is, however, still another view to take of this subject. Supposing trans-Atlantic manufacturers to have obtained possession of our home market, we should be at their mercy. Delivered, through our own folly and delusion, into their custody, they would pervert their opportunities, as often they have before, into instruments of unscrupulous self-aggrandisement, the rigors of their exactions being in exact proportion to our lack of power of resistance. If, then, our domestic manufacturers are the monopolists free traders delight to style them, we may ask whether it is better to be in the hands of such a class at home, where they, in common with the rest of community, have a personal stake, for themselves and their children, in the general welfare, and in the blessings of good laws, or to be in the hands of aliens, who neither sympathize with our free institutions, nor contribute anything toward the support of our Government, and who are not likely to suffer any positive inconvenience or detriment from the indictions to which we are subjected? According to the showing of the miscalled revenue reformers themselves, the only choice is between monopolists abroad or monopolists at home. If really, as they practically maintain, these are the only alternatives, who can hesitate to decide between dependence on foreigners and dependence on our fellow citizens? Thus, tried at all points, do the vaunted arguments of the free traders tumble into *reductio ad absurdum*, or vanish into the mists of sophistry, and the trumpeted excellence of their economic system resolves itself into what may be symbolized as a scheme to get the sheep to dismiss their shepherd with his dogs, and accept the wolves instead as protectors. Beware of the Iconoclastic party!

SOME JOURNALS are busy announcing a prescriptive policy toward all Republicans who have acted an independent part in the late campaigns. Thus Senator Schurz is threatened with being "read from the party," excluded from its caucuses and removed from his important positions. Surely to widen a breach is no way to mend it, and to proclaim war against so prominent a leader will not constitute him nor retain his influence.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

Since the great war began, the world of diplomatists and politicians has been several times agitated by reports of what Russia intended to do. From the first it was taken for granted that a power so constantly on the alert to embrace opportunities for the accomplishment of its aims, would not neglect to derive some advantage from the conflict between France and Germany. Ever since the war began there has also been more or less speculation concerning the real feelings and attitude of the Czar regarding the belligerents respectively. Hitherto neither the most confidently asserted reports as to intended Russian movements, nor the shrewdest seeming conjectures as to the partialities and prejudices of the autocrat, have appeared satisfactory for more than a few days. They have still been met by contradictory reports and by still more sagacious conjectures, so that impatient inquirers some time ago abandoned the subject in disgust or despair. At length the prolonged uncertainty which has prevailed concerning the position of the Russian Government with regard to the belligerents, and concerning its use of their quarrel, seems to be giving way to knowledge. Statements on these subjects, coming from places wide apart, and made by persons who claim to be well informed, agree with each other to a degree which seems to attest their substantial truth.

In the remarkable essay, in which the late PREVOST-PARADOL anticipated the approaching conflict between France and Prussia, the settlement of the Eastern question, without regard to French views and French interests, is mentioned as one of the immediate consequences of the defeat of France in the encounter. In the settlement to be thus made, it was assumed that England would be conciliated in some satisfactory manner, perhaps by the control or possession of Egypt, and necessary to the security of its East Indian dominions. Perhaps the writer did not foresee how insignificant England might appear in the presence of united Germany, triumphant over prostrate France, and in close alliance with Russia. If the late telegrams tell the truth, Russia, with the entire consent and approval of Germany, is about to set aside the principal stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, formed at the conclusion of the Crimean war, of which treaty the contracting parties were France, England, Sardinia, Turkey, and the power which now threatens its abrogation. Of this treaty the stipulation most grievous to Russia is the eleventh article, by which the Black Sea is declared neutral waters, that is, "while open to the mercantile marine of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to vessels of war, whether belonging to nations having territory bordering on it, or otherwise." The necessity of making this concession weighed as a bitter grief upon the soul of the Emperor NICHOLAS, and it has always been understood that Russia would early seek deliverance from the humiliation. The present Czar has laid Germany under heavy obligations by his conduct during the war with France. In the course which he has pursued he has been enabled at once to gratify Count BISMARCK and to gratify his own love of peace, which is affirmed to be one of his Imperial Majesty's predominant characteristics. We may say that he has been enabled also to indulge his affection for his relations, as he is a nephew of the King of Prussia, with whom he spent five weeks at Ems just before the commencement of hostilities. No doubt the whole subject has been talked over in the most familiar way. It is claimed for the Czar that he exerted all his influence to prevent a rupture between Germany and France, and then, war having begun, he das done all in his power to restrict its limits. It seems that "there existed a secret treaty between Austria and France by the terms of which Austria bound herself, after the very first victory gained by France on the right bank of the Rhine, to send 200,000 men into Silesia." To this secret treaty Italy also was a party. Denmark and Sweden, though not bound by treaty were predisposed for known reasons to take sides with France against Germany. Thus there was a prospect of all Europe in conflagration, a calamity which, we are now informed, was prevented by the influence of the Russian Emperor. The counsel proved sufficient to restrain the martial propensities of the Northern powers, while a threat was necessary to arrest those of the Southern. Resolving himself to remain neutral the Russian Emperor declared that he would do so only on condition that Austria and Italy pursued the same course, and that if they or either of them, joined France, he would join Prussia. This attitude of strict neutrality, ready on short notice to become participation, Russia has firmly maintained in the field. As a result of confining the contest to the parties immediately interested. Doubtless, the same policy will be pursued until the conclusion of the struggle, unless new elements of disturbance should be introduced. These possibly may arise from the disclosure of the reward which the Czar is to receive for so firmly and nobly standing by his relations; the cause of peace and his own interests. England can hardly fail to be alarmed, as well as indignant at the intended nullification of the Treaty of Paris. In the light of the revelation, the coarse arrogance of the Bernstorffian letters may also seem more insulting as having had its animus from a secret alliance offensive to England. It may appear that there was in them a purpose to affront and pick a quarrel, as well as to arrest the alleged violation of neutrality. England may feel that she must make a stand now or never for the protection of her possessions in the East, as well as for respectful treatment in Europe.

But these are high matters, concerning which speculation is perhaps vain just now, and in the absence of more perfect knowledge.

THE PEOPLE FAVOR PROTECTION

In view of the threatened movement to divide political parties upon Free Trade, it is well to note that "the American people never yet decided against Protection when the issue was fairly presented and their verdict solicited thereon." The recent elections bore ample testimony to this. In the First Illinois District, C. B. FARWELL, and in the Fifth Michigan C. D. WARNER, but received larger majorities because they were Protectionists, and in spite of Free Trade Republican opposition. In the Sixth New York District, HORACE GREELEY against "Sunset" Cox, one of the most popular men in the country, and though the *Evening Post* called on Free Trade Republicans to vote for Cox in preference to the great Protectionist, the *Tribune* editor was only 1,398 in the minority, while WOODFORD was 1,927. Thus, Mr. Cox's majority has fallen off over one-half since 1868, when he was ahead by 2,880 votes. In the Eighth New York District, JAMES BROOKS, who leads the Free Trade Democrats in Congress, was re-elected, but by less than 2,000 majority, against 11,821 two years ago. In regard to New York, the *Commercial Advertiser* declares that "In every locality where a Republican Congressman lost his election, he lost it by local divisions, and not on questions of Free Trade and so-called revenue reforms;" and that "all the strongholds of Radical Free Traders show a falling off not only in this State, but everywhere else."

From such a result in the Empire State let us turn to the West, to Missouri. In the Forty-third Congress this State has but two Protectionists. In the First District, Burdett in the Fifth District, Havens in the Fourth and Parker in the Seventh, all straight Republicans and open and avowed Protectionists, are elected. Besides these, Wells in the First and King in the Ninth, Democrats, ran as Protectionists, in parts of their districts at least, and owe their election to that fact. The St. Louis *Tribune* says of this:

> "That makes a majority of our delegation in Congress pronounced opponents of free trade theorists or by protectionists' votes. It is well known, moreover, that in no district of Missouri, in the two candidates for Congress, was ever may be his opinion on that question, run an open and avowed free trade ticket. They all call themselves Revenue Tariff men with incidental protection, well knowing that such a tariff, in view of the large amount of revenue we must raise for many years to come, will necessarily be protective. Missouri has, therefore, voted for protection of home industry and will take a very decided position on that question in the Forty-second Congress.

In Iowa the issue was joined directly upon Free Trade and Protection and the Republican party by upholding the American principle had majorities ranging from 41,000 to 49,000, the largest it ever had in the State.

The Free Traders claim the Democratic gain of two Congressmen in Illinois as due to their principles. In fact the Democrats were elected in strong Republican districts because there were dissensions in the dominant party entirely upon personal and local grounds. But the most remarkable instance occurred in the First Senatorial district of Michigan, comprising some wards of Detroit and part of Wayne county outside of the city. But twelve days before the election the Republicans nominated Mr. MOSES W. FIELD, a prominent merchant, who has never mingled in politics but has been a conspicuous advocate of Protection. Mr. FIELD went actively to work and made Protection the *sole* issue of his campaign and in a district peopled by farmers, gardeners and mechanics he reduced the Democratic majority of 998 in 1868 to 226, and no doubt would have wiped it out in another week. The Detroit *Post* says that "the towns of Greenfield and Hamtramck gave him a majority, a change of some four hundred votes, largely among farmers who are said by the free traders to favor free trade;" and that, "the strength he brought to the Republican cause was greater in proportion to the size of his district, and the importance of his office, than that of any other candidate, that is, his percentage of gain in votes was the greatest of any Republican candidate in the State." These fresh facts will commend themselves in encouragement of any who fear the decision of the American people in regard to the protection of their own interests.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

England's response to the Russian declaration concerning the revision of the Treaty of Paris is represented by the cable as weak and indecisive. Indeed, it is not unlikely that, so far as the English Government is concerned, the Czar, supported by Germany, will be permitted to enjoy his old rights in the Black Sea. Events in their irresistible march, are usually stronger than treaties. Russia reluctantly conceded in the treaty of 1856 what she felt herself just then unable to maintain, and bore the great humiliation with calmness, in the resolution to wait on time for revenge. The favorable opportunity has evidently arrived. Russia, while in the field, finds Spain and Italy are both absorbed in their own affairs which give each of them enough to do; Austria is still suffering from the blow which she received at Sadowa, while Germany, even if free from her French troubles, has been favored by her Northern neighbor to an extent that entitles him to ask almost any conceivable kindness in return. In fact, the obligation under which she lies to the Czar is so great as nearly to involve a debt immense of endless gratitude." On the other hand, though Lord GRANVILLE has proved clearly that his Government is not technically chargable with any violations of neutrality in the legal sense of the word, Germany is not satisfied. So far as Europe is concerned, Russia could hardly desire a situation more advantageous for her movement against Turkey. But Russia is not favored only by facts and opinions on the other side of the Atlantic. An occasion seems to have come when the United States, without the slightest departure from their established policy of "non interference and so entangling alliances in Europe," may manifest their friendship for Russia, and at the same time sustain the interests of American commerce. Nothing could appear more evident than that a nation's ships of war ought to be allowed to enter and navigate any sea which is traversed by its merchant-vessels. Hence the American Government has never ceased to protest against the eleventh article of the Treaty of 1856, which was so dreadful a humiliation to Russia. American ships of war have, in fact, disregarded the stipulation, and if we are not mistaken, the American violation of the article is appealed to by Russia as a precedent which goes to warrant its abrogation. At any rate, the protest and action of the United States give moral force to the Russian demand. The result may be anticipated with confidence. Though for a hundred years the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire has been the unwavering aim of English statesmanship in the East, Russia will undoubtedly in this instance obtain an advantage to which the Sultan will be long, he is compelled to say much more. The next mails from India may be expected to bring word of the renewal of the Russian panic among the English in that country. In view of the steady advance of the Russians in Central Asia, intense anxiety constantly haunts the English rulers of India and is a cause of ever reviving excitement among the natives. The report that the *Room Ki Moolk*, or "Kingdom of Rome" as the Sultan's dominions are there called, is again threatening Russia will excite no slight sensation from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. The Russians, however, say that they do not want India, though they seem likely to conquer until they reach it.

EVILS IN ROME.

Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, is we believe, a Jesuit. He is, at any rate, well known to be a devoted adherent of the party in the Church, of which the Order of Jesuits constitute the nucleus. In the council he and the Archbishops of San Francisco were the only American members of the Committee on Infallibility, and as the reader may remember, it was a jesuitically constructed letter of SPALDING'S which made necessary and called forth the celebrated protest of a majority of the American prelates against the adoption of the monstrous dogma. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the Archbishop of Baltimore is exceedingly indignant at the revolution in Rome, or that he very bitterly denounces the King of Italy and his ministers as mere atheists who trampled alike on human and divine law, in seizing the papal territory. According to Dr. SPALDING, the papal dominion appropriated by the King, holds the same relation to the Catholic world that the District of Columbia holds to the rest of the United States. It is land set apart as a temporal kingdom for the Pope, that he may be enabled to exercise his pontifical office uncontrolled and uninfluenced by any earthly superior. In consequence of the transfer the Pope is a prisoner to all intents and purposes. The guards outside his palace belong to the Italian King; the few inside are the Pope's, but they are powerless for anything. Dr. SPALDING alleges that the newspaper correspondents in Rome wholly misrepresent the facts of the situation; that the state of things there is truly frightful, all sorts of crime and disorder prevailing, and that mere license is all that the Italians understand by liberty. These general charges are a few particulars of the terrible description which is given on the authority, no doubt, of priestly correspondents. The world, however, long ago learned by painful experience to distrust that sort of testimony. But assuming the statement to be true in all its details, including the deplorable ignorance of the Romans, it would not be unfair to draw an inference from it unfavorable to the religious system under which so base a population received their education.

More trustworthy authority represents the Romans as having recovered from the delirium of delight with which they hailed their deliverance from Papal rule, and as finding grounds of dissatisfaction with their liberators. Among these causes of dissatisfaction are the heavier taxes which they are required to pay to the Italian goverment, the conquering airs and the tone of insolent superiority of the Piedmontese officers and officials, and especially the extreme moderation with which the Pope has been treated by the Florence Government. Among the Romans there is a numerous and influential party who will never be content until all the princes and dignitaries of the church, the Supreme Pontiff among the rest, shall be placed on a level before the law with the laity. Then, we learn that about twenty thousand families, entirely supported by the church under Papal rule, have been thrown out of employment, and that great good there was in the world is rapidly and largely accomplished by earnest workers among the masses.

THE NEW YORK *Times* thinks that, after all, the true significance of a gleam of returning concord between the Sovereigns of the Great Powers who are watching, with profound interest, the progress of the conflict. Coming at such a time, the somewhat unceremonious retreat of Count Bismarck to Versailles from the neighborhood of Paris, after a successful campaign, and the cordial reception of the Provisional Government to accept the French terms of armistice. The obvious coolness which at present exists between Prussia and both Austria and Russia, leads to the belief that communications boding no good to the Prussian plan of conquest have passed between these Powers and France.

The first through telegram from San Francisco to Calcutta, India, *via* Europe, 11,000 miles by air line measurements has just been sent through and answered in sixty-three and a half hours. Considering the numerous lines, repetitions and delays, the feat was a remarkable one.

THE GERMANS IN TEXAS.

A German from the Mississippi, who has lately settled in Texas, writes for the *Westliche Post* an interesting letter concerning the Germans in that State. On his arrival in Galveston, what most surprised him was to find the German element so strongly diffused. In fact, he found it a German town, with two-thirds of its inhabitants German. As he traveled farther by railroad, he everywhere saw German faces and heard German speech. This is true also respecting his present residence, Cass Springs; almost the whole county of Austin is German. He states that the Germans there, and in the rest of Texas, have, by their social virtues, made a great impression upon the American portion of the population. Their reading clubs, labor unions, agricultural, musical and turner societies, have not only promoted the social life of the Germans, but have exercised a beneficent influence upon the Americans. The writer is especially astonished at the general knowledge of the German language. The Swabian, the Switzer and the Austrian are hardly to be distinguished by their speech from the Northern German, while the young people speak, on the whole, purer German than in the German city of St. Louis. There is also no infusion of English in the popular speech, so that the mongrel language, half German, half English, so common elsewhere, is almost unknown there. This disappearance of dialects is, no doubt, due to the fact that the people all read, and, in their intercourse with one another, use the language of books and newspapers. Naturally, the various modes of provincial pronunciation also are soon cast off, and the most correct practice imitated. In a democratic society the most intelligent educate by affording example to the less intelligent. In this manner the provincial dialects of the English language have quite disappeared in this country. A few words only here and there remain as relics. To this abolition of dialects Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON referred, when, in his lively speech, he claimed for the Americans that they spoke better English than the English themselves. In that sense the claim is well founded.

According to this German in Texas, in the western part of the State the Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Hollanders and Poles find it more to their advantage to learn German than to learn English. In fact, in the German counties the German seems in the way of pushing all other languages out of use. The writer is also greatly impressed with the intelligence of the population around him. In about forty families in his neighborhood, there are so many as a dozen scientifically educated men. And though the country is poor in churches, it is not wanting in good schools and in teachers for the most part competent.

COL. MCFARLAND, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans in this State, has issued a Thanksgiving circular to the Managers of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, in which he congratulates them on the propitious events and the marked progress of the past year. He states that not a single death occurred in any of the schools from the 20th of May, 1869, till the 15th of October, 1870, a period of nearly five months, out of an average of 3,600 children in the schools, gathered from every section of the State, and subject to the usual diseases of childhood; while the deaths for the entire year are even less than the low rate heretofore reported—one-third of one per cent. annually. He recommends the observance of the day set apart by the governor, concurring with the President, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and instructs the managers to suspend school on that day, and enjoy the usual school hours in such manner as will be best calculated to inculcate a dependence upon God, awaken grateful emotions, and implant pleasant memories in the hearts of these fatherless children.

THE refusal of the Supreme Court to reopen the case of DEMING, which sought to get the legal tender case before the Court again preparatory to a reversal of the decision of last Spring, making the interest on railroad bonds, &c., payable in gold, will be satisfactory to the business public. What odds it may have been the fate of the case of the original decision, it was very generally accepted in good faith, and large sums of money have been paid in accordance with it, so that any change now would upset things again, working some injustice to those who honestly acted in accordance with the decision.

THE Western Democracy are losing faith in the "Pendleton Greenback" policy, and we may confidently hope that the election will not again be made a national political campaign. The honest financial policy of President GRANT'S administration has so brought down the premium on gold and brought near the day of specie payments, that the shrewd Democrats perceive that their plan will no longer please the people, and they abandon it. For this good work let Gen. GRANT have the credit.

THE story that Secretary FISH will retire from the Cabinet on the assembling of Congress is now given at so many hands with such show of authority, that we may at last almost believe it. Judge CADWALLADER, PERSHING, Senator CONKLING and HORACE GREELEY, of New York, are named for the place. It is also currently rumored that on the 4th of March, Attorney General AKERMAN will retire on account of ill health, making a place for Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, whose term then ends.

WORK AMONG THE MASSES.

Address by Rev George J. Mingins to the Theological Students.

Rev. George J. Mingins yesterday delivered an interesting discourse to the students of the Western Theological Seminary upon the subject of "Work Among the Masses."

The speaker was introduced by Dr. Jacobus, said that he had two reasons for accepting the kind invitation to address them. One was that he might give them some idea of the vast field for missionary labor in the great centers of civilization, and the other was that he might meet some of them to seriously consider the idea of entering upon that great work when they were ready to go forth to preach. It had been said "God made the country and man made the city, and the idea formerly was that the country threw all the good into the city, while the city threw little or no vice into the country. Since the days of railroads, steamboats and telegraphs, however, we in this country know the reflex power of great centers of influence. While people were perfectly willing to take up collections for the home missions, more particular attention should be paid to the great centers of civilized population, upon the same principle that churches were established upon the sea-coasts. The subject to be considered would be divided into three heads: First, the work to be done; second, the proper means and methods to accomplish it; thirdly, the works adapted to the field and the men who are not required to the religious destitution in this land. We had a population about thirty-six millions of inhabitants. Take eight-tenths of one-third for children under ten years of age, and we had twenty-five or twenty-six millions of people capable of being converted. We had it was still six millions of professors of Christianity in the United States, leaving twenty millions outside of the church. It was time that a decided blow should be struck at this liberal Christianity which was the result of charity ever continued open rebellion against God. We had in this country one thing like fifty-four thousand church buildings, representing probably twenty-five or twenty-six millions of sittings, and probably thirty-thousand regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel. It was a fact that we had more than enough to minister to the spiritual wants of all. And yet we had probably about twenty thousand ministers, whose grand, glorious work it was to feed the flock of God by the sacred desk and preach Christ and Him crucified, from the Sabbath to Sabbath, attains to the spot where the Pilgrims first brought civil and religious liberty to this continent. Then there were four or five thousand ministers of the gospel, and yet there were many of them engaged in the good work as secretaries, treasurers and editors, and not in personal contact with the thousands who are shown by these statistics to be in religious destitution. There were in the nearly one million of inhabitants. Take off one-third for children, and the age of twenty-one years, and that by just so much as the glory has departed from the latter house, so will in the future, this right, is be entitled to compensatory damages.

Then the only action he can ever maintain, and all his damages are to be assessed now, and by the time the plaintiff is entitled to recommence and pursue his remedy [illegible] compensation in answer to [illegible] testimony discern them to be worth. It is proper that you should understand, and we say to you, your attention to the fact, that the sufferings endured by this boy, and the injuries visited by them, the extent of whatever is merely personal to himself, to not, and should not enter your estimate of damages. You are to look at all of these the boy himself has an independent right of action. He has suffered, he has lost time, or his disappointed hopes as to his child, resulting from the injury, must be left to the person to whom the law gives the estimate of damages in this action, in which the father is himself a party plaintiff. The plaintiff is only entitled to receive such damages as he has sustained in consequence of the injury, that is, compensation for the loss of his services, or prejudiced to the same from the date of the injury until the arrives at the age of twenty-one years, together with compensation for nursing expenses incurred or surgical or medical attendance, and your verdict should neither be extravagant nor unreasonable, but only sufficient to compensate him for the losses and expenses we have already enumerated. This is purely a question of compensation—a question with which in its seltsome feeling may enter—a mere question of dollars and cents

LETTER FROM SCRANTON.

The Pittsburgh of Eastern Pennsylvania—Its Rapid Growth, Business, Population, etc.—The Wyoming Valley and Monument—An Historical Region—Points of Interest in the Vicinity—A Sorrowful Occurrence—Adjournment of the Y. M. C. A Convention.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SCRANTON, November 11, 1870.

SOMETHING ABOUT SCRANTON.

It may be interesting to the readers of the COMMERCIAL for me to say a very few words about this young but rapidly growing city; for, though situated in a section of country presenting a widely different appearance from that of Pittsburgh, yet its interests are, in some respects, identical with those of the latter place. Situated on the Lackawanna river, in the beautiful valley which is known by the same name, the mountains rising in gradual undulations on either side, it has a grandeur of scenery seldom surpassed, if equalled, in this section of country.

One returning to Scranton after an absence of a few years would be astonished at the gigantic strides it has made in business development and population. To cover such support of this assertion, I will give the figures as shown by the census returns of 1860 and those of 1870. In the former date, the population was only 9,000. This year the returns from the twelve wards, exclusive of the suburbs, show a population of 35,700.

The business consists principally in the mining of anthracite coal, which is abundant in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys in this county, the coal-fields of which cover an area of almost forty miles in length by three in width, extending from one mountain range to another. There are six or eight distinct veins, varying in thickness from eight to thirty feet, making an aggregate depth of the coal beds of about one hundred and six feet. The manufacturing interest, especially that of iron, is also one that is fast increasing. The principal streets, which are broad and well paved, are being rapidly built up with business houses and residences, some remarkable for their size or architectural beauty. The latter are generally of brick or stone, and well adapted to meet the practical ends for which they were erected, while the former present a very handsome appearance, and are seldom surpassed. During my sojourn here I have noticed the following for sale or to rent: Eight hundred ministers of the gospel, one house—business or dwelling—advertised "to let."

THE WYOMING VALLEY.

The beautiful and classic vale of Wyoming—of which the Lackawanna valley is a continuation—is replete with historical incidents and relics of a highly interesting character. "Wyoming" is a corruption of two Indian words, signifying "Large Plains," These "Large Plains" lie among the numberless mountains of this section, and which rear their heads between the Blue Ridge and our own Alleghenies. The valley proper is about fifty miles in length, and seven miles in breadth, and is bounded on the north and south by mountains, the former being about 1,200 feet in height, and the latter about 1,800 feet. The valley is drained by the Susquehanna, lying northeast and southwest, and is twenty-one miles in length by an average of three miles in width.

THE MONUMENT.

At the town of Wyoming, near the confluence of the Susquehanna and Lackawanna rivers, stands the Wyoming monument, an immense granite pile sixty-two feet in height, the object of which is explained by the following inscription on a large marble slab on the front side:

"Near this spot was fought, on the afternoon of the 3d of July, 1778, the battle of Wyoming, which annihilated the Susquehanna settlements, chiefly the undisciplined, the youthful and the aged, paved by the massacre from the distant ranks of the Republic, led by Colonel Zebulon Butler and Colonel Nathan Denison, and by a comrade who deserved success, boldly met and bravely fought a combined British, Tory and Indian force of three times their number. Numerical superiority alone gave success to the invader, and widespread havoc, desolation and woe, marked his path, and bloody footsteps throughout the country. This monument, commemorative of their valor, is erected over the bones of the slain, their descendants and others who gratefully appreciate the devotion and sacrifices of their patriotic ancestors."

On the base of the monument are inscribed, on similar slabs to that on the front side, the names, with the rank attached, of those killed in the battle, numbering in all 360 persons in number. The monument was erected in the year 1842, and is, like our own soldiers' monument, a fine piece of work. The battle-field is still of the zeal and patriotism of the ladies, who have taken the matter of erecting a fine structure at Wyoming, and its surroundings, presents a somewhat neglected appearance. The daughters and sons of those who fell on the bloody field of battle should now attend to its improvement as a duty.

CAMPBELL'S LEDGE.

At the head of Wyoming valley, at the junction of the Susquehanna and Lackawanna, and about two miles entering the latter, is what is called Campbell's Ledge. A wild legend has given name to this point. A man named Campbell, being pursued by the Indians, took refuge in a cave, which is approached by a path over the crystal springs, and the dense foliage of which he supposed would afford safe shelter. He was an only enemy the red man, and was singled out for special fortune. Being followed up and discovered by the savages, and finding escape impossible, he sprang from the ledge forward in the verge of the rocks, and, with a wild scream of defiance to his relentless foes, was dashed to pieces on the rocks which lie piled below.

Leaving this point, of the valley below, is truly sublime. The vale, with the beautiful Susquehanna winding serpentine form through the center, which glitters in the sun like like a band of steel, the billowy hills to the right and left, the latter in the distance undulating gradually into mountains beyond, the whole forming a picture of beauty, for the account of toil required in the ascent of the rugged steep.

PROSPECT ROCK.

About six or eight miles to the south of Campbell's Ledge, on a mountain on the east side of the valley, and directly back of Wilkesbarre, is Prospect Rock, which, when first presented a view perhaps second in interest only to that described in the preceding paragraph. The entire length of the Valley of Wyoming appears to be spread out before the spectator, in the form of a series of hills, undulating higher and higher, until they reach the Nanticoke Mountains. Above is the Susquehanna river, the Lackawanna valley, and the gray front of Campbell's Ledge, while the mountains on either side, rising gradually from the town in the clouds for the space of the river. Near this is situated the Mountain House, with excellent accommodations for the traveler, and from which he can get a proper appreciation of the view from the rock, and from which he can see the sun rise in all its morning glory.

ABOUT A DISASTER.

About half a mile from the point just described, were located the Lozarne Powder Mills. Yesterday morning, the 10th inst., as the workmen at the mills of Messrs. Stone were just finishing their morning meal, a report was heard, as of the discharge of a cannon in the mill, and the next moment the doors and windows blown open, the locks of their powder-kegs burst asunder, the massive roof burst off; quicksware and furniture were thrown around in utter confusion, and on all sides was heard the appalling sound, betokening things up side down. Of course not much damage to the mills, or the contents of all this. The powder mills, containing about fifteen kegs, did not explode material, had been up. Three men in the mill, but they were terribly burned and bruised, two of them have since died. Their names were Jones and Thomas Barnes. The latter was engaged in the mill only a few days, and was a stranger of good family. The preparations for the ceremony had been almost completed, and the unfortunate young man was buried in Spring Brook cemetery, on Friday last, the services upon a far different occasion.

INDIAN RELICS, &C.

I regret very much that lack of time will prevent me from visiting this interesting region of country, from visiting a gentleman in the vicinity of Scranton who has an exceedingly large collection of relics in the way of curiosities, the history of this valley. A fortnight could be spent pleasantly, and to very good advantage among these scenes.

CLOSING OF THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has been in session, on the second Tuesday of September next, at the city of Erie. A large and very impressive farewell meeting was held in the First Presbyterian church this evening, there about one hundred and ten delegates, from all parts of the State, being present on the occasions. The very best homes in Scranton were thrown open to welcome the delegates and manifested to their entertainment, and the citizens of the place have spared no pains to make the meeting pleasant and profitable to all.

W. B. M.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

Responsibilities of Railway Companies.

In the charge of the jury in the case of Donahue vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company, on Monday, Judge Kirkpatrick defined the responsibilities of companies. Defendant's counsel claimed that if the Conductor maliciously shoved the boy off the car he and not the company was responsible, but the charge held that if the Conductor acted under authority of the road, and within their rules, the company was responsible. Some points that the defendants were bound to employ careful, competent and prudent persons as drivers and conductors. If they did not they were responsible for resulting injuries unless these principles of employment and of discipline and prudence, superinduced the injuries. For any acts outside of their agencey as employees, the defendants were not liable. The employment the company would not be responsible, but for injuries resulting from any conduct of theirs while in the discharge of their duties, and within the scope of their general authority. This comprehended all their agents.

He also held that if the boy was put off in an imprudent manner, the Company was liable even for the second. He left the amount the jury might find for plaintiff. The charge contained much more.

We might go further, we think and say to you, as a matter of law, that the putting off of a passenger by the conductor in the main or cars is clearly within the scope of a conductor's employment. Therefore, for this he would be powerless to the proper management of his car or train; but we will not do so. We will leave you to judge of this from all the evidence in the case. Instructing you as before, however, that if you find, the company is answerable for every result incident to all improper acts done in a manner by him improperly it may be exercised. If you should find under the instructions we have given you that the plaintiff is entitled to recover, your next question will be as to the amount of damages. This is entirely for the jury. Should you so cover, this plaintiff—the father—is entitled to the services of this boy during his minority, and is entitled to the same for the age of twenty-one years, and that by just so much as the injury has impaired the ability, or will impair in the future, this right, is he entitled to compensatory damages.

The boy's only action he can ever maintain, and all his damages are to be assessed now, and by the time the plaintiff is entitled to recommence and pursue his remedy [illegible] compensation in answer to [illegible] testimony discern them to be worth. It is proper that you should understand, and we say to you, your attention to the fact, that the sufferings endured by this boy, and the injuries visited by them, the extent of whatever is merely personal to himself, to not, and should not enter your estimate of damages. You are to look at all of these the boy himself has an independent right of action. He has suffered, he has lost time, or his disappointed hopes as to his child, resulting from the injury, must be left to the person to whom the law gives the estimate of damages in this action, in which the father is himself a party plaintiff. The plaintiff is only entitled to receive such damages as he has sustained in consequence of the injury, that is, compensation for the loss of his services, or prejudiced to the same from the date of the injury until the arrives at the age of twenty-one years, together with compensation for nursing expenses incurred or surgical or medical attendance, and your verdict should neither be extravagant nor unreasonable, but only sufficient to compensate him for the losses and expenses we have already enumerated. This is purely a question of compensation—a question with which in its seltsome feeling may enter—a mere question of dollars and cents

THE OIL REGIONS.

Another Good Strike on the Foster Farm—The Armstrong Run and Parker Oil Fields.

NEW WELL ON FOSTER FARM.

We are informed in a note from our correspondent at Franklin that Prentice and Whitney have made another good strike on their property at Foster. This well, known as the "Buffalo" well, was torpedoed on Friday, and has since been pumping at the rate of one hundredand fifty barrels per day.

ARMSTRONG RUN.

The East Brady *Independent* says:

The repository with which leases are taken and preparations made for drilling, is the best evidence of the value of the territory. Of the five wells which have been finished, not one has proved a dry hole. The Armstrong, while it was permitted to flow without interruption, proved to be the wonder of the age. The Walker well started off with the same promise—but both having been trifled with, are among the things of the past. The James, the Jennings Bros., and the McIlren Reserve, have rendered the high reputation of the territory, and operators are going in with a perfect rush. All is just as we hoped and predicted. The developments will prove its great importance, and the exciting scenes of other oil fields will all be re-enacted here.

We are pleased to notice that Pittsburgh men are taking a lively interest in our territory—five wells, viz., the

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, November 19, 1870.

WASHINGTON.

Peremptory Recall of Mr. Motley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1870.

Peremptory Recall of Minister Motley.

The President on Friday directed Secretary Fish to send a dispatch to London, peremptorily recalling Mr. Motley, saddle-galling Mr. Morgan as the person to conduct the business of the legation until a successor can be found. The Administration is desirous of opening negotiations in regard to the fishery question, and some kindred subjects and it is not deemed advisable to have Mr. Motley begin the business, on account of his present relations to his own Government and the short time he will remain in London. Several prominent Republican politicians are advising the President strongly against any steps looking toward reconciliation with England. It seems to be taken for granted by these gentlemen that some of the President's advisers are urging him to recommend such legislation as may be necessary to England as will be likely to result in grave complications. The friends of one prominent adviser was anxious for that result, assert that he declined to become one but willing to be the medium of negotiation, and the finale of war, as a means of settling the Alabama claims, should come.

Mr. Wright Will Not Resign.

The paragraph in the President's letter to Secretary Cox, relating to Commissioner Wilson, is causing much embarrassment at the White House. It seems that the President was very loath to print it, but was persuaded to do so by others, and now, upon investigation of the grounds upon which the allusion to Wilson was based, it appears that they are of a character that cannot advantageously be put in print. Mr. Cox has decided not to resign, which he would have done on the question of judgment, but instead to insist upon the positive proof of the reasons referred to in the printed letter.

A Long Letter from McGarrahan

to the President is printed by some one in this morning's Chronicle. It consists largely of statements relative to myself and my claim to the Panoche Grande Rancho, contained in Mr. Secretary Cox's letter to you, published in this morning's papers, brought me to address you, and say before you the following facts, which will enable you to judge in a measure between truth and the statements of Mr. Cox." Then follows a distorted history of the case, prepared for effect outside the capital, closing with a denial that he had ever attempted to secure the Secretary's influence by bribery. It is noticeable that neither Hall, Shaw or McClernahan have yet declared that no one of the counsel in the case had offered a bribe. On the contrary, Hall has declared that he would not, and have been very busy of late trying to get out of record anything in the way of the letter. McGarrahan's letter closes as follows: "The inactive charge made by Mr. Cox [Wilson's] that I secured the services of second counsel, is false as it is vague. I judge my guilt was to be inferred from the fact of my performance. The other intemperate and defamatory language which Mr. Cox, taking advantage of his official position, has seen fit to use to your exclusive reward me, I deem unworthy of notice. The action of your excellency in this case has created no surprise. None of his assertions relative to me and my claim, which I have seen in the public prints, have been verified, is sufficient vindication for your excellency's most obedient servant,

"[Signed] —W. M. McGARRAHAN."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1870.

Minister Motley Recalled.

In spite of the authoritative denial furnished to the President last night, that the President had not ordered the recall of Mr. Motley, such an order has been sent. It appears that Mr. Moran wrote a letter, stating that Mr. Motley had himself tendered his resignation to the English Government, and would doubtless be glad at the early selection of a successor; that the lease for the house in London was nearly out, and he did not desire to renew it. On these accounts, and because it would be almost loss of labor to open the present difficult questions through Mr. Motley, the order for his recall was forwarded as a further move against him.

Almost a War.

The seizure of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall by the Spanish authorities in Cuban waters on the 21st of January last has been the subject of action on the part of the State Department ever since. At one time the complications seriously threatened a war with Spain. The American owners claimed damages at the rate of three hundred dollars per day for the whole time from the seizure of the vessel to the 28th of April. At the suggestion of Secretary Fish, it was agreed that Aspinwall should proceed to a Spanish merchant of New York on the part of Spain, and an American merchant, named by the Spanish Minister at Washington as Cuban Confederation commissioner. A decision has just been rendered by which the United States are to receive for the owners $9,200 in gold.

A Raid on the Clerks Appointed by Cox.

The *Star* this morning says editorially; "The claim set up in behalf of Ex-Secretary Cox as a civil service reformer, has brought out the fact, established by the records of the Treasury, that of four hundred clerks appointed by him to the census bureau, over fifty had previously been dismissed from that Department for good and sufficient reasons, the ground of incompetency, or on still more serious charges of various kinds." This is the result of one of Secretary Delano's first acts; a list of clerks having been ground to the other Departments with a view of ascertaining how many had been dismissed, and whether charges could be found against any which could be made the basis of removal. The task was a hard one against Secretary Cox, John Delano and Hon. Joseph Dwyer, of Ohio, have charge of the work in the Secretary's absence, and some of the most efficient clerks in the census bureau are marked by these gentlemen. It is well understood at the Interior Department that the matter is to be laid before General Walker, Superintendent of the census, with the view of removing him.

Transportation of Goods in Bond.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad has made an application to be bonded for the transportation of imported goods in bulk, destined for western ports of entry. The New York Central has also applied, and they are the only roads heard from by the Treasury Department. Their propositions are not such as the Department desires, though they may be accepted.

The President's Message.

The President began his message to-day. He has received a statement of the mail points to each of the Secretaries of the Interior.

Personal.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, came in to-day on the next train after General Sanger. The former went direct to the White House. The latter has not called as yet.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

Hon. W. H. Blake, an eminent jurist of Canada, died at Brockville, on Friday.

A crazy Prussian named Franz Starosilok stabbed himself in the breast with a butcher knife, in St. Louis, Tuesday, and will probably die from his wounds.

Chas. Underhill, of the firm of Appleton, Garrison & Co., New York, was robbed at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday night of $800 in bills and $1,000 in gold. He had left in notes and bonds and a gold watch. A soldier at Fort Leavenworth is supposed to be the robber.

Dorsey's heading factory, at Anderson, Ind., was blown up yesterday morning, killing four men and wounding five or six more. The building was torn to pieces. A family in the house next to the factory was thrown out, overblown into the street, but uninjured.

A letter from the City of Mexico, dated the 4th inst., furnishes the following items: The health of President Juarez is improving. Congress is engaged in discussing the Free Zone bill. Minister Romero, representing the President, in an extended argument, favored its abolition. A Mexican syndicate has secured the Tehuantepec Canal bill, suggesting an amendment to effect certainty as to the time required for a canal. Additional troops have been sent to the State of Guerrero.

The Pocasset Bleachery, in Johnston, R. I., owned by Capt. Wm. Sayles, was burned Tuesday night. Loss $2,000; insured.

The Montauk flouring mills at Leavenworth, Kansas, owned by Whittal Bros., was burned Tuesday. Loss, machinery, $25,000. No insurance.

An attempt was made in Buffalo yesterday morning to assassinate Captain Lee, of the schooner Mystic, the principal witness against a noted burglar, whose trial was to come off yesterday.

The trial of the Baton Rouge prisoners, at New Orleans, continues.

Col. Charles M. Springer, of Edwardsville, Ill., a member of the late Illinois Constitutional Convention, died Tuesday night. This is the seventh member of that body that has died.

Senator Gates, who has been confined to his bed at his home in Jacksonville, Ill., with bilious remittent fever, is now convalescing. He hopes to be able to leave for Washington in ten days.

Early yesterday morning, Baker & Bros.' glasswerks, in Baltimore, was destroyed by fire. Loss $60,000; fully insured.

John F. Tamaine, a prominent builder, of Poughkeepsie, New York, absconded yesterday with about $10,000. He leaves $1,000 or $4,000 indebtedness behind.

A prize fight took place yesterday at Dubuque, Iowa, between Mike O'Connor, of St. Louis, and Jack Clark, printer of Dubuque. Clark was knocked out of time on the fourth round.

At Robinson, Illinois, Tuesday night, a ruffian stepped to the window of Mrs. O. N. Parker by shooting her, through the window of her own house. He made his escape, Mrs. Parker is wounded.

The steamers Cornelia and Bossier were burned at New Orleans yesterday morning. Both were owned in St. Louis. The former is valued at $45,000; insured in the Enterprise of Cincinnati, $5,500; Eureka, of Pittsburgh, $4,667; American and Firemen's, of Cincinnati, $1,250 each; Commercial, of Chicago, $2,500; Cincinnati, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, $1,000. The latter built in St. Louis only a month ago and is valued at $15,000; insured in the Citizens, Pittsburgh, and Peabody, all of Wheeling, for $5,000 each.

The body of a dead German containing a hospital ticket bearing the name of John Keefe, was found in the Ohio river at Cincinnati yesterday.

Eddie Bond, twelve years old, committed suicide by hanging, Tuesday, at New Castle, Indiana.

The Mormons yesterday captured Dan Taylor, another of the Central Pacific Railroad robbers.

The funeral of Calvin W. Starbuck, of the Cincinnati *Times*, takes place this morning at ten o'clock.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 16, 1870.

BELD TO BAIL.

Michael St. George, State Inspector of the Registry, has been held to $5,000 bail for trial, on the charge of allowing persons to register illegally, after being challenged by the Federal Supervisor.

ARRESTED.

ALEX. McKee, contractor of the Spuyten-Duyvel and Port Morris Road, is said, has absconded with $70,000.

ARRIVED.

The steamship *Main*, from Bremen.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 16, 1870.

The European news since Saturday, has had a very disturbing influence on the markets. Gold has quickly responded to the feeling of danger that other powers would become involved and thus a prolongation of the war be encouraged. And should other great powers become involved in it, the effect on our finances, and on prices of breadstuffs and cotton, would probably present the same routine of phases that have resulted from the war now in progress. At first, the price of bonds would decline, and the price of gold would advance, as would also the price of breadstuffs. Afterward, and while the new war was in progress, these tendencies would probably be reversed until peace was declared, whereupon the calling home of the capital that had sought safety in flight from the seat of war, would cause another decline in bonds, and another advance in the price of gold, and the demand for breadstuffs to supply the waste of war would make a higher price necessary.

—The New York *Herald* says the objects know that the greater the complications in Europe the better for this country and the more capital we shall obtain from abroad. It is fully to that last end that the Erie ring will embarrass a harm. As our imports are always larger than our exports a complete interruption of our trade with Europe would be to our benefit. A blockade would send the United States would make us richer than wears. Our vast and grand country is self-supporting. Were it not for the luxury of our wealthy classes, who import so much of the kinds of dry goods, wines and brandies, we should be constantly creditor with Europe, and consequently receive from them specie instead of constantly decreasing the sources of our wealth. It appears that they are of a character that cannot advantageously be put in print. We have decided not to resign, which he holds to be a confession of judgment, but instead to insist upon the positive proof of the reasons referred to in the printed letter.

A Long Letter from McGarrahan

to the President is printed by some one in this morning's Chronicle. It consists largely of statements relative to myself and my claim to the Panoche Grande Rancho, contained in Mr. Secretary Cox's letter to you, published in this morning's papers, brought me to address you, and say before you the following facts, which will enable you to judge in a measure between truth and the statements of Mr. Cox." Then follows a distorted history of the case, prepared for effect outside the capital, closing with a denial that he had ever attempted to secure the Secretary's influence by bribery. It is noticeable that neither Hall, Shaw or McClernahan have yet declared that no one of the counsel in the case had offered a bribe. On the contrary, Hall has declared that he would not, and have been very busy of late trying to get out of record anything in the way of the letter. McGarrahan's letter closes as follows: "The inactive charge made by Mr. Cox [Wilson's] that I secured the services of second counsel, is false as it is vague. I judge my guilt was to be inferred from the fact of my performance. The other intemperate and defamatory language which Mr. Cox, taking advantage of his official position, has seen fit to use to your exclusive reward me, I deem unworthy of notice. The action of your excellency in this case has created no surprise. None of his assertions relative to me and my claim, which I have seen in the public prints, have been verified, is sufficient vindication for your excellency's most obedient servant,

"[Signed] —W. M. McGARRAHAN."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1870.

Minister Motley Recalled

In spite of the authoritative denial furnished to the President last night, that the President had not ordered the recall of Mr. Motley, such an order has been sent. It appears that Mr. Moran wrote a letter, stating that Mr. Motley had himself tendered his resignation to the English Government, and would doubtless be glad at the early selection of a successor; that the lease for the house in London was nearly out, and he did not desire to renew it. On these accounts, and because it would be almost loss of labor to open the present difficult questions through Mr. Motley, the order for his recall was forwarded as a further move against him.

Almost a War.

The seizure of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall by the Spanish authorities in Cuban waters on the 21st of January last has been the subject of action on the part of the State Department ever since. At one time the complications seriously threatened a war with Spain. The American owners claimed damages at the rate of three hundred dollars per day for the whole time from the seizure of the vessel to the 28th of April. At the suggestion of Secretary Fish, it was agreed that Aspinwall should proceed to a Spanish merchant of New York on the part of Spain, and an American merchant, named by the Spanish Minister at Washington as Cuban Confederation commissioner. A decision has just been rendered by which the United States are to receive for the owners $9,200 in gold.

A Raid on the Clerks Appointed by Cox.

The *Star* this morning says editorially; "The claim set up in behalf of Ex-Secretary Cox as a civil service reformer, has brought out the fact, established by the records of the Treasury, that of four hundred clerks appointed by him to the census bureau, over fifty had previously been dismissed from that Department for good and sufficient reasons, the ground of incompetency, or on still more serious charges of various kinds." This is the result of one of Secretary Delano's first acts; a list of clerks having been ground to the other Departments with a view of ascertaining how many had been dismissed, and whether charges could be found against any which could be made the basis of removal. The task was a hard one against Secretary Cox. John Delano and Hon. Joseph Dwyer, of Ohio, have charge of the work in the Secretary's absence, and some of the most efficient clerks in the census bureau are marked by these gentlemen. It is well understood at the Interior Department that the matter is to be laid before General Walker, Superintendent of the census, with the view of removing him.

Transportation of Goods in Bond.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad has made an application to be bonded for the transportation of imported goods in bulk, destined for western ports of entry. The New York Central has also applied, and they are the only roads heard from by the Treasury Department. Their propositions are not such as the Department desires, though they may be accepted.

The President's Message.

The President began his message to-day. He has received a statement of the mail points to each of the Secretaries of the Interior.

Personal.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, came in to-day on the next train after General Sanger. The former went direct to the White House. The latter has not called as yet.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

Hon. W. H. Blake, an eminent jurist of Canada, died at Brockville, on Friday.

A crazy Prussian named Franz Starosilok stabbed himself in the breast with a butcher knife, in St. Louis, Tuesday, and will probably die from his wounds.

Chas. Underhill, of the firm of Appleton, Garrison & Co., New York, was robbed at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday night of $800 in bills and $1,000 in gold. He had left in notes and bonds and a gold watch. A soldier at Fort Leavenworth is supposed to be the robber.

Dorsey's heading factory, at Anderson, Ind., was blown up yesterday morning, killing four men and wounding five or six more. The building was torn to pieces. A family in the house next to the factory was thrown out, overblown into the street, but uninjured.

A letter from the City of Mexico, dated the 4th inst., furnishes the following items: The health of President Juarez is improving. Congress is engaged in discussing the Free Zone bill. Minister Romero, representing the President, in an extended argument, favored its abolition. A Mexican syndicate has secured the Tehuantepec Canal bill, suggesting an amendment to effect certainty as to the time required for a canal. Additional troops have been sent to the State of Guerrero.

The Pocasset bleachery, in Johnston, R. I., owned by Capt. Wm. Sayles, was burned Tuesday night. Loss $2,000; insured.

The Montauk flouring mills at Leavenworth, Kansas, owned by Whittal Bros., was burned Tuesday. Loss, machinery, $25,000. No insurance.

An attempt was made in Buffalo yesterday morning to assassinate Captain Lee, of the schooner Mystic, the principal witness against a noted burglar, whose trial was to come off yesterday.

The trial of the Baton Rouge prisoners, at New Orleans, continues.

Col. Charles M. Springer, of Edwardsville, Ill., a member of the late Illinois Constitutional Convention, died Tuesday night. This is the seventh member of that body that has died.

Senator Gates, who has been confined to his bed at his home in Jacksonville, Ill., with bilious remittent fever, is now convalescing. He hopes to be able to leave for Washington in ten days.

Early yesterday morning, Baker & Bros.' glassworks, in Baltimore, was destroyed by fire. Loss $60,000; fully insured.

John F. Tamaine, a prominent builder, of Poughkeepsie, New York, absconded yesterday with about $10,000. He leaves $1,000 or $4,000 indebtedness behind.

A prize fight took place yesterday at Dubuque, Iowa, between Mike O'Connor, of St. Louis, and Jack Clark, printer of Dubuque. Clark was knocked out of time on the fourth round.

At Robinson, Illinois, Tuesday night, a ruffian stepped to the window of Mrs. O. N. Parker by shooting her, through the window of her own house. He made his escape, Mrs. Parker is wounded.

The steamers Cornelia and Bossier were burned at New Orleans yesterday morning. Both were owned in St. Louis. The former is valued at $45,000; insured in the Enterprise of Cincinnati, $5,500; Eureka, of Pittsburgh, $4,667; American and Firemen's, of Cincinnati, $1,250 each; Commercial, of Chicago, $2,500; Cincinnati, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, $1,000. The latter built in St. Louis only a month ago and is valued at $15,000; insured in the Citizens, Pittsburgh, and Peabody, all of Wheeling, for $5,000 each.

The body of a dead German containing a hospital ticket bearing the name of John Keefe, was found in the Ohio river at Cincinnati yesterday.

Eddie Bond, twelve years old, committed suicide by hanging, Tuesday, at New Castle, Indiana.

The Mormons yesterday captured Dan Taylor, another of the Central Pacific Railroad robbers.

The funeral of Calvin W. Starbuck, of the Cincinnati *Times*, takes place this morning at ten o'clock.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 16, 1870.

BELD TO BAIL.

Michael St. George, State Inspector of the Registry, has been held to $5,000 bail for trial, on the charge of allowing persons to register illegally, after being challenged by the Federal Supervisor.

ARRESTED.

ALEX. McKee, contractor of the Spuyten-Duyvel and Port Morris Road, is said, has absconded with $70,000.

ARRIVED.

The steamship *Main*, from Bremen.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, have issued the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	95½
Philadelphia and Erie	37
Lehigh Navigation	37
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
North Pennsylvania Railroad	61
Camden and Amboy Railroad	155½
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	15

—The decline in Pennsylvania stock and the advance in Lehigh Valley and Reading, the latter especially preferred are the only features in the Philadelphia market to-day. Catawissa is exdividend 1 per cent., equivalent to 2½, higher than it has touched for a number of years.

—The following were the comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company for the fortnight ended 15 October:

	1870.	1869.
Freights	$45,202 62	$39,852 44 Inc. $5,468 61
Mails	1,500 00	1,500 00
Passengers	10,041 37	13,455 47 Dec. 3,414 10
Miscellaneous	4,700 00	2,325 74 Inc. 2,374 26
Total	$61,345 09	$57,133 65 Inc. $4,211 44
Add 2 weeks	89,795 09	82,617 92 Inc. 7,177 17
Total 4 weeks	$151,140 18	$139,751 57 Inc. $11,388 61

—The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the fortnight ended November 15th, were $226,261 34 and for the corresponding period last year $219,467 75.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 83 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on call, for cash or on margin, at the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral security. Information furnished, and dealings on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY November 16th, 1870. }

REMARKS—The markets, taken as a whole, were generally inactive. We can report only a fair demand for the leading articles. This, however, has been the situation for some time, so far as relates to prices we have no particular change to notice. Dealers are inclined to purchase sparingly merely to meet the wants of the trade. Produce—The receipts were not large but were fully up with the wants of the market. As a general thing there is no desire among dealers to carry over large stocks, as an accumulation is not considered profitable, being very uncertain so far as relates to prices. Flour—We have no change to report in regard to the flour market as relates to prices or demand, holders are not inclined to make concessions, they consider prices sufficiently low, as compared with other cities. They evidently have the figures on their side. The mills have a good stock of wheat on hand, and are doing a good business in custom work. Bacon and provisions—we can report a firm market, with a good demand. The stock on hand is a small one and will soon be exhausted, hence holders decline to make any concessions in order to effect sales. New meat will soon be forthcoming.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

FLOUR—The market contains a good supply with liberal receipts. Since our last two lots were received. We can quote as follows: Family Extra Fair to prime $2 50@3 00; choice to fancy $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. We can report regular sales of the following: Rods white (selected) $55 ₱ cwt., 31@32c ₱ bu; common $48 ₱ cwt., 29@30c ₱ bu. Potatoes 70@75c ₱ bu.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 6@9c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—We note sales at the following figures: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; seconds $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1¼ ₱ cans, $1 75 ₱ doz; Eagle, 1¼ ₱ cans, $1 60 ₱ doz; 6 ₱ doz Eagle.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales of peaches (halves) at 9½@9½c; apples, choice 9½@9½c.

NUTS—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 00@7 50 ₱ bush; Hickorynuts $1 50 ₱ bush; walnuts $1 00 ₱ bush.

VINEGAR—Is not so "dear," and now sells, whole buck, undressed, at 12½ ₱ lb.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices for dressed: Tubs, 3 hoops, $7 50; 2 hoops $6 00. Pails, No. 1, 2 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $4 50.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing since our last—64 packages were received. The current rates were: Fair to prime 22@25c; choice 26@28c, being the extreme rates. Common butter is dull and hard to dispose of at any price.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The stock has been reduced down to a limited amount; holders were firm. We can report small sales at the following: Shoulders at 11½@12c; ribbed sides 12½c; 1863@1865 short ribbed sides 13½@c; clear sides 14c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 17@18c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20@22c; Considers, sugar-cured canvassed, 18c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 22c; mess pork $26 00 ₱ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22½c. Lard—Sales of Beef rendered at $8 ₱ dozen. Tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ₱ bbl; prime is worth $7@9 ₱ bbl.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan's Sons six dozen for $6 50.

CANDLES—Sales Pennsylvania 20's case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

HOPS—We can report sales in a regular way at 21@22c ₱ lb for new crop.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is coming in freely, and sales are regularly made at $3 50@4 00 ₱ cwt.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadily with a fair trade demand for the various kinds. The receipts since our last are as follows: Oats 1,000 sacks; corn for the week 5,027 sacks; rye 117 sacks, for the week 1,000 sacks; barley for the week 1,000 sacks; wheat 427 sacks, for the week 1,247 sacks. The following were the closing rates: Oats, 31@32c ₱ bu. Rye, 55c. Barley, 55@60c. Corn, winter, $1 15@1 20; mill prices. Wheat, $1 35@1 40 ₱ bu. The receipts were moderate; sales were reported at wharf and depot at 60@65c; store rates 65@70c. Rye—Market quiet and firm at 55@60c ₱ bu. Corn—The demand for new ear is increasing; sales from first hands at 55@60c; store, 60@65c, but not much handled. Barley—dealers continue apart in their views—we quote nominally at 60@70c ₱ bu. Buckwheat, 75@80c.

MIXED CORN—Market a shade firmer; the receipts have fallen off; sales were made at 55@56c ₱ bu.

HAY—The market contains a fair supply. We can report regular sales from wagon at $12, and $17 @ $18 delivered on landing at Bridge, the latter rate ₱ ton as per quality.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active. We can report sales as follows: Coffee—Rio, Kegs 24@25c; Java, 30@32c; Mocha, 32@34c; Laguayra, 28@30c. Sugars—The demand for sugars is very good, and prices are firmly held at our quotations below: Crushed, 12½c; powdered and granulated 12c; A, 11½c; extra C, 11½c; yellow C, 11c; extra yellow C, 10½c; dark yellow C, 10c; Golden C, 9½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; and 12c for choice.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@90c ₱ gallon; Porto Rico 70@85c; New Orleans (new) 60c; new crop by the barrel, 55@60c; Cuba, 55@60c.

SYRUPS—Sales New Orleans 110@12c; Cuba 105@10c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c. Molasses—Sugar, 36@40c; Orleans, 60@65c, being the extremes. New Orleans sugar, new crop, is held at 12½c.

RICE—Sales of Carolina 9½@10c; Rangoon 7½@8c.

SPICES—Sales Pepper 25@28c; Allspice 20@22c; Ginger, Race, 22@25c; Cassia, 22@25c; Cloves, 40@45c; Nutmegs, 90@95c.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bbl; by the single barrel, 1 70@1 75 ₱ bbl.

SALERATUS—We note sales of saleratus at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

TURNIPS—Sales are regularly made at 75@80c ₱ bushel.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ₱ lb.

PIG IRON—Sales of Juniata reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bush; Eastern $2 75.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 8½@9c.

FLOUR—The market since our last has undergone no particular alteration. Dealers are confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their immediate wants. Following are the sales we have only 418 barrels, and for the week 4,676 barrels. The current rates were: Standard, $5 50@5 75; fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in sacks red winter, fancy brands, $6 75@7 00; choice to extra Ohio family, $6 50@6 75; choice to extra Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50@6 75 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 40; sacks $7 15; Pan Handle (white wheat) bbls $7 40; sacks $7 15; Morning Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 00, sacks $5 75.

BUCKWHEAT—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at $3 50@4 00 ₱ cwt.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $1 50 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic at 50@60c ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Live and dressed are in plentiful supply, with about the usual demand. Chickens, by the coop, 5@6c ₱ pair; live turkeys, 6½@7 50@8 00 each; dressed 10@12c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market was a quiet one; prices were unchanged. We can report sales of Ohio at 16c; new 160 boxes, and for the week 1,494 boxes. We can report a good business in Western Reserve at 15@21½c; Goshen Onts (selected) New York 19@20c; Sweitzer 19@20c ₱ lb.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; saleratus, 8½c.

STARCH—The market was not an active one; there was no demand for clover or timothy; there was a limited demand for other kinds, and prices are nominally unchanged. We can report sales of Corn at 7½@8c ₱ lb; Wheat, 8½@9c; Potato, 7½@8c; Rice, 8½@9c.

HONEY—The supply is light and prices are firmer. We note sales strained at 25@28c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No. 1 extra reported at $1 10@1 12; No 2 at $1@1 05 ₱ gallon.

MINERAL MEAT—We note sales of Brook's at 10@10½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The receipts were not large, still they were fully up with the demand. The extreme prices have caused buyers to hold off. We quote nominally at 33@35c.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no alterations, with sales of extra No. 1 at 95@100c; No. 2 at 85@90c ₱ gallon.

CARBON OIL—The market contains an abundant supply; prices are weak, standard brands being reported at 21½@22c ₱ gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, Fisher's and Dobbin's, 8c. Jobbers' quotations to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business done.

HIDES—are selling in a regular way at 5@6c ₱ lb.

LARD—Remains steady; sales in tierces at 10@10½c in pack 12½c; 3lb and 5c tubs 13½c; 3lb and 5c pails 14c; Kegs 15c; roll 14c; 3lb and 5c tubs at lower prices.

PROVISIONS—The supply still continues heavy, and ahead of the demand; sales are made as follows: Prince Alberts and Bonkeyes at 7@8c; Pearl Top at 8½@9c; Extra Pearl Top, 9½c; steady at $@24 25 ₱ bbl; Baltimore $3 50@3 75 ₱ box.

WHISKY—Market quiet and trade rather dull; sales reported at 97c@$1 00; nighwines 95c@$1 00; Rye, $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon.

RICE—The market was steady; sales Carolina at 9½@10c; Rangoon 7½@8c.

OIL MEAL—$2@2 50 ₱ ton at the mills; $2@2 25 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices are steady; sales at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, November 16, 1870. }

REMARKS—The crude market yesterday opened strong, with a fair inquiry for early deliveries. The general impression seemed to prevail that prices would be higher. Later on the demand fell off and prices were weaker but no lower. The following are the asking rates:

CRUDE.

The current prices for the various deliveries were as follows: spot or November 9½; December or January 9½; February or March 9½; months 1871 9½; 3rd; buyer's option first six months 1871 10½. Closing weak.

SALES.

2,000 bbls S. O. November.....9½c
2,000 bbls S. O. November.....9½c
2,000 bbls S. O. December.....9½c
1,000 bbls S. O. November.....9 15-16c
1,000 bbls November.....9½c
1,000 bbls November.....9½c
1,200 bbls November.....9½c
1,000 bbls November.....9½c

REFINED.

The market early in the day exhibited more strength, with an upward tendency. Later in the day there was a reaction in favor of buyers. We quote as follows: Last half November 25½c, December 26c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls deliverable on 23d.....24 c
1,000 bbls last half November.....25½c
1,000 bbls April, May and June 1871.....24½c

TITUSVILLE, November 16.—The *Herald* says: On lower creek, sales during the forenoon at $18 bbl; the afternoon the feeling was at the lower figure. In the *afternoon* the feeling was at the lower figure. In the afternoon the feeling was at the lower figure. In the afternoon the feeling was at the lower figure. In the afternoon

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
To clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
Any copy sends to the getter up of the club.

GARIBALDI IN FRANCE.

No person who hates oppression as it deserves to be hated, or who desires the establishment of free government everywhere, can help taking interest in GARIBALDI and his fortunes. His Lost friends and warmest admirers, we believe, felt a certain satisfaction in the thought that the old hero, after his stormy and eventful career, was safely settled for the remainder of his life in Caprera. His fame established, and his claim upon the gratitude of the Italian people very generally admitted, it was hoped that he would rest contented with his military achievements and attempt nothing more. If he chose to strive for fame, or to find pastime in writing a novel, people might wonder at, but could hardly find fault with the fact. Considering the high and patriotic purpose with which the book had evidently been written, they might not only pardon the performance, but value it as furnishing fresh proof of the purity and elevation of his character. Certainly the romance, however worthless, did not seriously diminish the affectionate admiration with which its author was regarded by the world. Unfortunately, Garibaldi, the irrepressible, true to the estimate of him expressed by Carlyle in the phrase—"Heart of gold, head of buffalo"—was utterly unable to resist the impulse which impelled him to take part in the Franco-German war. It is not to be supposed that his resolution to take this step was founded upon reason at all. The mere facts that the Germans were invaders commanded by a King, and that the French called themselves Republicans and were fighting for their soil, sufficed to determine the action of GARIBALDI. *If he ever for a moment wavered in his purpose*, the occasional exclamation of the French newspapers—"Oh for a GARIBALDI," was enough to revive his fervor and dispel all misgivings. Then from what we know of him we may be sure that even a full realization of the difficulties and embarrassments which he was likely to encounter, while they were distant, would not have deterred him from his undertaking. But very soon after reaching the scene of war, he found what an unpleasant mistake he had made. The first work to be done was the task of organizing his troops, a task for which GARIBALDI was wholly unfit. His incompetence was probably at once apparent to the French officers, who also well knew that without organization and discipline nothing, whether offensive or defensive, could be effected against the Germans. In the Italian wars, the same difficulties occurred between the trained officers and GARIBALDI. There the General, relying upon the enthusiasm with which he inspired his troops, triumphed at once over the enemy and over the martinets on his own side, who sneered at his generalship and predicted his failure. His success, however, was due quite as much to the want of skill and to the lukewarm fighting of the enemy as to anything else. With the Prussians as antagonists, every French officer knew that victory could not be gained by mere enthusiasm and irregular fighting, however fiery it might be. On this point the Bonaparte first arose between GARIBALDI and the French. He asked for nothing but men and weapons, while they insisted upon the necessity of preliminary drill and regular proceedings, and having speedily discovered how unsuited, in fact, how disinclined he was to conduct the only sort of operations which promised good results, not only the officers but the provisional government seem to have tried to suppress him as much as possible. In proof of his incompetence they soon had the loss of Dijon to allege. On the other hand, GARIBALDI charges not only the French officers, but even GAMBETTA with jealousy and with the consequent paltry fear that, if fairly supported he would acquire too much popular favor. For the loss of Dijon he disclaims all responsibility, because he had not been furnished with the force necessary for its defense. He also despairs of being able to accomplish anything valuable with such soldiers as those placed under his command, a motley conglomeration of various nationalities, insufficiently armed, or not armed at all. Naturally enough GARIBALDI soon made up his mind to resign his command and return home. But the government declined to accept his resignation, in dread of the depressing effect of his withdrawal upon the minds of the people.

Probably the best thing that could happen to the General, if it has not happened already, would be capture by the Germans. In this way he would make a not unsuccessful escape from a position in which he is bound, whatever he accomplish anything important for the French or creditable to himself. As another illustration of his failure in France, his expulsion of the Jesuits, from the region under his command is worthy of mention. Those who have looked into his novel remember with what peculiar intensity the General hates the Fathers of that order. By giving practical expression to his dislike, he grievously offended great numbers of pious Catholics and also set at naught the policy of the Provisional Government who studiously cultivate the good will of the Jesuits.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Now that the recent elections have shown the negroes to be everywhere and universally enlisted under the Republican banner, adding largely to Republican majorities and prestige by a fealty that is staunch as it is conspicuous, we expect to see Democratic speakers and writers wrought up to a new pitch of exasperation, and to find them ransacking the vocabulary of execration for epithets sufficiently acrimonious to express their sense of outrage over and abhorrence for the policy that transformed chattels into men, slaves into freedmen, freedmen into citizens, citizens into voters. Democratic stump speakers and Democratic knights of the ink-bottle have had much to say about kinky wool, flop ears, flat noses, blubber lips, ebo shins, splay feet and aromatic odor, that they find it extremely difficult to regard the negro as possessing the same perceptions, passions, propensities, motives and ambitions which actuate white men. It is true, when, against Democratic advice, remonstrance and protest, colored citizens were armed with the ballot for their protection, and as a measure of even-handed justice, Democratic politicians did not hesitate to woo the affiliation of the new-made voters; but this was merely an exhibition of that cunning compliance for which candidates, time out of mind, have been famous in canvassing for support. However, this foxy expenditure of blandishment proved a very sour-grapes investment. The chances of catching colored votes with soft words were soon discovered to be exactly equal to the chances of chanees birds by sprinkling salt on their tails; and the baffled and enraged heroes of the mass meeting returned to their oratoric bombardment, and the experts of the quill to their pen-and-ink denunciation of the Fifteenth Amendment—its authors, its advocates, its sympathizers, its ratifiers—in regular slam-bang style of wordiness.

As, at each succeeding election, the natural attachment of the colored people for the party which delivered them from the lash and the auction-block, from compulsory ignorance and all the shackles of degradation, is gladly and gratefully manifested in substantial support at the ballot-box, we may expect an ever-recurring repetition of these Democratic explosions of vindictive resentment. Contempt, says the proverb, penetrates even the shell of the tortoise; and the contempt which the negroes have everywhere and universally exhibited for the insincere overtures of the Democratic leaders, intent only upon making convenient tools of a victim race, has pierced the Democratic soul through and through. Over the darkness is seen in the growing openness with which the Democratic press attacks the validity of the reconstruction measures, and fulminates against the legitimacy of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Threats are freely made of what will be done when the Democratic party shall have obtained possession of the Government once more; and our colored citizens are given unmistakably to understand that their newly conferred franchises would not be worth an hour's purchase in the hands of a Democratic Congress.

No wonder the negroes cling so tenaciously to the Republican organization as the only bulwark of their safety and welfare. Its continuance in power is the only guarantee they have that their rights will be respected—that a new crusade against their political privileges will not be organized and unsparingly prosecuted. To them, Republican platforms have a significance which other eyes do not so clearly perceive, and which is intensified by the broad contrast between the hideous memories of the past and the ennobling fruition of the present. They have a very *feeling* recollection of Democratic rule. If, for a moment, the enticing blandishments of Democratic overtures should tempt them to forget its meaning, they have but to recur to the black laws of the North, and to the slave-pens, auction-blocks, overseer's lash, and all the direful paraphernalia of chattelism in the South. So long as the *credo* of the Democracy is what we find it in their numerous State platforms, they will do well, in their efforts to catch colored votes, to ponder the Scripture proverb: "Surely in vain is the net spread in sight of any bird."

Such a spectacle as a negro, born either free or slave, who is a Democratic voter, is an anomaly in the land. Almost every one of the 800,000 that have been made electors is ranged under the banner of the Republican party. In its ranks he is an enthusiastic and resolute volunteer, not a discouraged and grudging conscript. He has a personal stake in its victories, and much to lose by its defeats. He is always found at his post—on the march, at the bivouac, in the fore front of battle. From the bitterness of long experience he fully comprehends the nature of the foe against which he is arrayed. Though it may approach him with the smile of conciliation upon its lips, he does not fail to perceive the frown of defiance upon its brow. If it proffers the olive branch of peace in one hand, he discovers the hostile javelin uplifted in the other, ready to be hurled in furious assault. If it opens its mouth with protestations of good will and amity, he sees the faculties and inclinations of turbulent antagonism blazing in its eyes. His every instinct and experiment tells him there is danger in dalliance or treaty with the Democracy. He will never be voter of theirs. In every nook and corner of this broad land the Republican party will be able to count confidently upon the substantial assistance and unswerving attachment of the colored men, whose cyclopean energies will enter with overwhelming force into the Presidential campaign of 1872.

INDIAN AGENCIES.

General GRANT's Indian policy, so far as it has been faithfully and efficiently carried out, has fully justified the hopes which it inspired in the beginning. Beyond doubt, besides other highly valuable results, the prevention of a general Indian war, which would have cost millions of treasure and many lives, may be directly traced to its application. But most important of all, in consequence of the earnest spirit of inquiry which the policy has enlisted, and the resulting publication of impartial facts—facts of a kind long suppressed in the interest of the basest of mankind—the people have at last been enabled to arrive at a reasonably sound understanding of the Indian question. For the first time in the history of the country, the other, or Indian side of the controversy, has been proclaimed to the entire nation, and has been respectfully listened to. We do not, however, mean to say that everything required has been yet accomplished, or that the subject has been placed quite beyond the reach of the scoundrels who have so long made money out of the miseries of the savages of the plains. To prevent so lamentable a retrogression, the people must continue to give attention to the subject. A great point has been gained in the substitution of better men for the agents of the past. In proposing to fill a few of those important offices with members of the Quaker sect, General GRANT was, doubtless, influenced by the reputation of the Friends for devotion to the cause of humanity. Perhaps he was still more influenced by the success which attended the peaceful policy toward the Indians in the early history of Pennsylvania, a policy initiated by the treaty of its founder, "the only treaty," said VOLTAIRE, "ever concluded without an oath, and yet never broken." If General GRANT thought of the contingency that other religious denominations might feel aggrieved by the preference shown to one, he may have remembered the well known charity with which the Quakers regard other sects and the respect and kindness with which other sects regard the Quakers. By the appointment of Quaker agents we are not aware that any feeling deserving the name of jealousy was excited. It was, however, very soon apparent that the Quakers possessed no peculiar qualifications for the places to which they had been assigned. The qualifications demanded for the position of Indian agent are merely good sense, decently good education, energy of character and above all strict honesty. As the highest salary paid is not very high, a spirit of self-denial is required in addition to the other qualifications. All these respectable qualities are as common among other Christian sects as among the Quakers. Not only so. For half a century several of these sects have been expending large sums of money every year in the endeavor to improve the condition of the Indians, too frequently made worse by the representatives of the Government. During all this time dozens of self-denying Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist missionaries have been laboring among these savages not only for their spiritual but also for their material elevation. In this manner many thousands of them have been civilized and instructed in the art of cultivating the ground. It is not known, however, that the Quakers, benevolent though they are, had ever attempted to do anything for the good of the Western Indians before members of the sect were appointed agents. In view of all these considerations, we think Gen. GRANT did what was quite right when more agents were required, in selecting them from approved men among the various religious denominations. The Methodists, it seems, are to fill seven agencies, the Presbyterians and Episcopalians six each, the Baptists five, the Dutch Reformed two, the Unitarians two, while the Roman Catholics are to supply four and the Israelites one.

To expect that, among the agents selected from and endorsed by the leading religious denominations of the country, there will be no incompetent or unprincipled men, would certainly be very rash, displaying slight knowledge of human nature. At the same time we confidently believe that facts fully warrant the anticipation that most of them will prove on trial to possess at least the indispensable qualifications of integrity and humanity. That is, if care is taken to appoint only men really enjoying the confidence of the members of their sect. As a general rule, confidence is not gained without reason, without a certain approach to a rather elevated moral standard. Even the hypocrites gain what religious credit they may posses by apparent sincerity, and thus own themselves subject to a controlling influence which commonly works better results than avowed latitudinarianism. As agents even they will be under a restraint imposed by their sectarian connection. At any rate, the new officials can hardly fail to be an appreciable improvement upon their predecessors who, with a few admirable exceptions, receive commendation neither from Indian nor white man.

An able German editor of Pittsburgh has a keen eye to detect the encroachments of priestcraft and the approximation of Church and State, and is much disgusted with the policy of distributing the agencies among the sects. By it he is reminded of those absurd little Courts in native land, who divided the servants of the State into a dozen or more classes, according to rank, and thinks that General GRANT, in this Indian business, is doing a thing equally comical. One of our clever neighbor's objections is that, by yielding to the pressure of the clergy, the President informally violates the Constitution, at least its spirit. His action is a quasi official recognition of our country as a Christian land, an assumption which, he thinks, would have shocked the "Fathers" who framed our fundamental law. Assuming that our contemporary has really extracted "moonshine from the cucumber"—that is, taking it for granted that the President's action is an acknowledgement that this is a Christian land, the mistake seems venial. We believe the notion is undoubtingly entertained by nine-tenths of the people of the country, and it has been often formally declared by leading jurists. Then, if this is not a Christian land, the overwhelming difficulty remains to tell what it is. But when making his criticism, our contemporary forgot the fact, which he afterwards mentions, that the Jews also have been recognized by the President as entitled to an agency, a fact which clearly neutralizes the objection and ought to allay all alarm. The same censor is also concerned that the "infidels" or Free-thinkers have been overlooked in the distribution. He forgets, however, that hitherto they have had the agencies very much to themselves. It seems, therefore, only fair and reasonable to allow the Christians and Israelites for a while to take their turn.

THE ELECTION NOT A DEFEAT.

It is now possible to tell with some accuracy just what the elections have accomplished. That the results have not been as favorable to the Republican party as in previous years is due partly to the natural apathy of voters in the "off" year, and more particularly to dissensions within the party, of which some were caused by inordinate personal ambition and others arose from an intelligent revolt against the rulership of "rings." But with all that has operated to the disadvantage of the Republican party in the late campaign, the general result is really more favorable than Republicans themselves expected, and unerringly indicates that the people still believe in the principles of our party, and have no idea of abandoning them, though they may go back on treacherous leaders.

Massachusetts gives CLAFLIN a greater majority than before, re-elects the Republican Congressional delegation and chooses a Legislature that will re-elect Senator WILSON. The efforts of Free Traders against TWICHELL and HOOPER in Boston failed, as did WENDELL PHILLIPS' disorganizing game. Mr. P. has been shown in his real character of demagogue, and will do well by quitting politics. It was Senator SPRAGUE's influence in the First Rhode Island district that elected EAMES, an unknown young Republican, over JENCKES, one of the purest and ablest men in the House. In New York the Republicans, as the *Tribune* says, are numerous "enough for one successful party, but not enough for two" and deserve their defeat. Through harmony they had it in their power to overthrow completely the disgraceful control of TWEED and FISK over their city and State. Their chance was lost and not only are HOFFMAN and HALL re-elected but the Democrats gain, though Republican splits and non-voting, four districts that gave us from 1,700 to 2,700 majority in 1868. The apathy of some Republicans, the Free Trade sympathies of others elected "Sunset" COX over HORACE GREELEY in the Sixth District. The national election law worked well, and we have to thank President GRANT's faithful execution of it for the most quiet election the city has known for years, with the fewest frauds, and consequently the smallest Democratic majority. New Jersey did nobly. Not only have we gained two Congressmen, but also the Legislature, securing the election of a Republican successor to Senator CATTELL. The fight in Delaware was sharp, but the SAULSBURY influence and the "Union Republican Party" were 500 too strong. As SEYMOUR had 3,237 majority, the next trial should succeed. Some Maryland Republicans didn't like to have the negro vote with them, but two years more will wear away that feeling and in 1872, the Republicans can count upon some Congressmen from the State. The Republican gains in Louisiana are due to the negro votes, while our reverses in Alabama and Arkansas, losing us two Senators and two Representatives, can be attributed to the reconstructed rebel vote. Tennessee and Kentucky did no worse than was expected, and if we have made any gains they are probably more apparent than real, being due to a light Democratic vote. The result in Virginia is, it seems, a Republican gain in votes, but the Congressional delegation remains unchanged.

We lose JOHN F. DRIGGS, in the Sixth Michigan District, through RANDOLPH STRICKLAND'S personal ambition, and Judge LYON, in the First Wisconsin (Milwaukee) District, because his opponent, ALEX. MITCHELL, is President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Minnesota did better than could be expected, especially in crushing DONNELLY under 4,000 majority. Both Florida and Kansas were faithful to Republicanism, notwithstanding rebel terrorism in the former State and a Labor Reform ticket in the latter. Nevada mixed matters up, but saved the Republican Congressman. In Illinois there was a straight fight between Free Trade, represented by JOHN WENTWORTH, and Protection, represented by C. B. FARWELL, and the former has over 4,000 majority, though the Democrats backed up the Revenue Reformer. In the Fifth District E. C. INGERSOLL, who had 7,305 majority in 1868, is defeated by L. N. STEVENS, Democrat Labor Prohibition; in the Eighth, J. S. ROBINSON, Democrat, is elected, against 2,286 Republican majority two years ago; and in the Second District, the Rev. Mr. STOUGHTON, Independent Democratic Free Trade Prohibitionist, cuts down J. F. FARNSWORTH's majority from 11,618 to 2,500. General LOGAN has a reduced majority as Congressman-at-large, and the Legislature has 20 Republican majority on joint ballot, sufficient to elect a successor to Senator YATES. In Missouri, the GRATZ BROWN "Liberal Republicans" aided by the Democrats succeeded in electing him Governor as well as in giving the Democrats control of the Legislature. The Congressional delegation stands—four straight Democrats, a gain of two, three Liberal Republicans, Free Traders, who will vote with the Democrats in certain contingencies, and two Radicals. The rebel enfranchising amendment was unanimously adopted, giving the Democrats control of the State hereafter.

Such are the results. The Democrats counted upon a net gain of twenty-two members of Congress. Instead they only gain eighteen members, while the Republicans gain six, making their net gain but twelve, or fifteen giving them the Missouri Free Traders. It is impossible to see how they can get comfort out of such a failure of their hopes. The rumor that Democrats and Free Traders hope, by coalescing, to control the organization of the next House of Representatives is unlikely, for that can only be done through the treachery of men supposed to be elected as Protectionists. The Republicans will control the next Congress in both branches, and will only miss that two-thirds vote, which was used in the plenitude of power to rush through measures deserving more debate and a less partisan purpose. That the cause of good legislation will be better served by the absence of the two-thirds vote we firmly believe, and as a strong minority will be able to command concessions, we may hope that the acts of the Forty-second Congress will enjoy that golden mean between extremely conservative Democracy and extremely radical Republicanism, which shall give the Republican party, that must take the responsibility for them, renewed credit with the people. Reduction of taxation, reduction of expenses will be the mission of the next Congress, and if it work as well done, to suit the best interests of the country and not the schemes of politicians, it will be safe to expect a complete Republican victory in 1872.

In regard to the publication made Thursday, seeming to indicate that the Akron route has been chosen for the extension to Chicago of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, we are enabled to state, on authority, that no selection has been made, and that no preference for any route has been shown. It can be said, however, that the maps of the three routes are in the hands of the engineers of the company and with the reports from local authorities along each line as to their advantages and offers of help will be brought under the consideration of the joint committees of the Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio Companies, who will announce their decision during November, or by the 10th of December. Therefore, the people along every route still have work to do toward securing the benefits of this trunk line, and must not delay in presenting their strongest arguments. In short, there still are opportunities for securing the prize.

GENERAL BUTLER'S THUNDER.

General BUTLER, having reflected long on the condition and prospects of the Republican party, has arrived at the conclusion that it is destined inevitably soon to perish, unless it can be revived and reinvigorated by fresh "political capital." On the subject of the tariff the party is divided by the Allegheny mountains into two mutually hostile sections. According to General BUTLER, no Administration has ever been so miserably sustained by Congress. The San Domingo treaty, the abolition of the Franking Privilege, the needed appropriations for the navy, BOUTWELL's financial measures—in a word, the entire policy of the President has failed to find sanction and support in Congress. But for the indisposition of the people to confide in a party who opposed the war, the General is of opinion, the Democrats would before now have signally triumphed over their Republican opponents. On their splendid war record the party in power may not not much longer rely. Nearly as much has been made out of it as it can possibly be made to yield, and therefore, if the Republicans are to retain their predominance much longer, they must provide a new battle cry, fresh political capital. General BUTLER, as the whole nation is well aware, is a politician of inexhaustible resources. His experience has been great, and while a member of the Democratic party, he made the best possible use of his opportunities to become a consummate master equally of the tactics and the ethics of that illustrious organization. Hence, though clearly perceiving the embarrassments by which the Republican party is surrounded, he is not the man to presch despair. There is one question of the war, thinks General B., which is not settled, and that is the foreign question. A judicious use of the Alabama claims is the resource to which the party must look for a revival of the popular enthusiasm. Let the administration vigorously pursue those claims and insist upon their speedy settlement on terms satisfactory to the people, and the people will rally to the support of the Government with unanimity. General BUTLER is in favor of sending a special agent to England who shall propose an adjustment of the claims for all injuries received during the rebellion in exchange for the British territory lying north of the United States. He would not ask Lord GRANVILLE to barter the lands or abandon them in any dishonorable manner. The agent would say to the English:

"Those lands are certain to gravitate to us ultimately, at any rate, and they are a burden to you at present. We want them to get rid of the custom houses on a frontier line of four thousand miles, and to settle the troubles about the fisheries. Let there be a *plebiscitum*, and we will agree to take only such provinces as shall freely elect to join the United States. But the vote must be taken by provinces, and there must be no recognition of the Dominion in the transaction. When the vote is taken without interference on the part of either government, we will give you a receipt in full of all claims we have against you, and take only such provinces as vote are given to us. We make this liberal offer on our part, and it is our *ultimatum*. If you do not accept it, we propose to fight."

General BUTLER believes that this course, taken by the Administration, would "electrify the whole country, and bring such a powerful public sentiment to the support of the President that his re-election would be sure to follow."

The meaning of all this proposition for settling our difficulties with England is thus boldly avowed to be the reanimation of the Republican party and the re-election of General GRANT. In other words, General BUTLER, quite in accordance with old fashioned Democratic principles and acts, would use those distinguished risk the peace of the world for partisan purposes at home. In the past, nothing has more tended to disgrace the great Republic in the estimation of other nations than such mixture of foreign and domestic politics. In the old times of democratic rule, to get up a clamor for war with England was well understood to be an essential feature of democratic government. In fact, the trick became so notorious at length, the system was so completely comprehended and appreciated that the martial mood of the Americans became a subject of jest and laughter among intelligent Englishmen. We express no opinion concerning the wisdom of General BUTLER's proposal of settlement as a matter of international policy, however, very confident that his notion that "England would not *dare* to go to war with a first-class power," is utterly erroneous. It does gross injustice to the ethnic stock of which the American people are an offshoot.

CONCERNING HATS.

In this age of change and reformation, it has often seemed a subject of legitimate wonder that no one of the great multitude, conscious of possessing the mental and moral qualities requisite to popular agitation, has taken up the deformity of high-crowned stove-pipe hats as a nuisance to be abated. Few existing evils call more urgently for removal, whether the subject be looked at from an æsthetical, ethical, sanitary or economical point of view. The hat of which we speak is ugly, and, therefore, æsthetically objectionable. It produces nervous irritation without real or apparent compensation in advantage, and leads to petty violations of the moral law, and is therefore ethically objectionable. It generates headache and necessarily general derangement of the corporal system, and is therefore sanitarily objectionable. And, dually, it is costly, damaged, and requires to be frequently renewed, and consequently is a constant source of useless expense, and therefore economically objectionable. As everybody knows, nothing is more inconsistent with the minor morals, nothing so incompatible with complete respectability of appearance as a bad hat, and when it becomes "shockingly bad," to wear it is a transgression of the laws of taste and propriety, which assumes gigantic proportions. But, as every one knows, it is only the high, round, stove-pipe hat which any body ever thinks of criticising, and consequently it alone ever becomes the occasion of such scandal. While it continues to be regarded as the right thing to wear, the demoralization resulting from "conscious of offence" as well as from the scandal of evil example must continue to be very great. In view of these manifest objections to the hat in question and of the advantages of even the worst substitute to be obtained in its place, it is certainly a matter of wonder that the nuisance has been kept in vogue so long. At present we have been prompted to mention the subject by the report of a recent admirable action of the students of Cornell University. We are told that they have abolished the "high hat—the anomaly of civilization—cold in winter and hot in summer, protecting against neither sun nor storm." In characterizing their action as admirable, of course, we do not intend to apply the adjective to the extravagant, if not foolish ceremonies with which they accompanied the cremation of their old hats. But the revolution itself is important, and we trust the beginning of a movement which is destined to accomplish no insignificant results, æsthetical, ethical, sanitary and economical, in the progress of true civilization among our race. Our object has been merely once more to direct public attention to the subject, and to slightly intimate the line of argument by which the distressing and injurious deformity might be assailed. In fact, the subject is one of vast compass and complication, closely connected with the refined and elaborate speculations of the celebrated HERR TEUFELSDRECK, in his Philosophy of Clothes. Indeed, it may be confidently expected that in the revised edition of the English translation of that remarkable work, by Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE, great justice will be done to the subject of Hats. Since the publication of the first edition, Mr. CARLYLE, as some readers will remember, was actually for some months prevented from taking necessary exercise, by the London rabble, because he had presumed to adopt an invention of his own as a substitute for the odious stove-pipe. Had the sage of Chelsea been younger when he made the experiment, he might have effected the much needed reform in Great Britain by his example. But he was old and succumbed to the popular contempt. Let us hope for better results from the youthful reformers of Cornell University.

It it estimated that the reduction in the expenses of collecting the revenues, by the proposed consolidation of districts and relief of officers not needed, will amount to about one-third. This will be a great saving, and will justify a further reduction in taxation.

SOME INFLUENCES OF IMMIGRATION.

In the surprisingly rapid increase of the population of the Great West during the past decade, which the census figures are disclosing, we obtain a new insight into the effects of foreign immigration upon our national growth, in the vital elements of strength and greatness, wealth and prosperity. But aside from the wide-spread and signal influences of this vast influx of alien-born inhabitants upon statistics of numbers, imports, exports, tonnage, revenues, rapid extension of frontiers, and general material development, there are important and novel considerations which find little if any part in the census returns. Briefly we shall call attention to a few of these.

Nearly all persons who come to our shores from foreign countries, as permanent residents, are of adult age, and at once become producing additions to the body politic. They represent a wide range of climate, embodying more than fifty different lands, and nearly as many languages and dialects. In diversity of experience, modes of thought, training, physical peculiarities, types of mentality, natural aptitude, prejudices, intellectual acquirements, religious convictions, and inherited traits, probably it would not be practicable to aggregate annually an equal number of persons more heterogeneous. This multitudinous individuality is mainly dispersed along a belt of territory three thousand miles long by three hundred miles wide. In this diffusion they impart as well as receive impressions and characteristics. They contribute, each a share, to the general stock of knowledge about agriculture, the trades, the arts, the sciences, and thus assist to modify, improve and augment opinions and processes. The country has, in this way, gained from European and Asiatic civilization much that is valuable and new. The action, interaction and reaction involved in this altogether unimaginable complexity of influence and relation, have cast our national characteristics in an entirely different mold, and impressed upon our national organism a distinctiveness as marked as it is original. We are no longer the people we were fifty or more years ago. The human breeds which constitute our community have been so crossed by intermarriages and different immigrant qualities so intermingled in the family tree that we now aggregate the salient points of dozens of nationalities fused into a symmetrical and individualized mass, forming a people *sui generis*.

In this way we have incorporated into our form of civilization, as permanent elements, a combination of English endurance and pluck, German phlegm and plodding perseverance, and Irish impulsiveness and combativeness, with a small infusion of French vivacity, Spanish dignity, Italian enthusiasm for art, and Norwegian and Swedish ruggedness. To these causes are principally due those conspicuous qualities of indomitable energy, restless activity, periscopic comprehension, and world-wide enterprise which are everywhere recognized as the distinguishing badges of the American people.

SHOULD Miss LOUISA MUHLBACH live ten or a dozen years longer, she will, no doubt, feel herself sufficiently removed in time from the great struggles between France and Germany to think it an appropriate subject for one of her historical romances, or romantic histories. Probably the lady is even now carefully garnering up anecdotes and other material for one or more works of the kind. The old King we may reasonably fancy indifferent to the figure he is destined to make in the romance. But BISMARCK is a novel-reader, and longed for a French novel on the battlefield of Sadowa, when the fighting was hardly over, as we learn from a letter of his to his wife, published in his memoirs. Fritz also, reads novels, and has heard of MUHLBACH. Now, we wonder if these men ever think how their dislike of each other will be represented in that great Muhlbachian romance of the future; what stormy scenes in which they are the principal figures will be described with the utmost minuteness of detail, and how their intrigues against each other will be made to extend over the entire distance from Berlin to Paris, and to fill hundreds of printed pages. And yet, perhaps, the only foundation in fact for the entire superstructure of diction will be the incident at Versailles a few days ago, described by the *Tribune* correspondent. The eighteenth of October was the Crown Prince's birthday, when all entitled to the privilege called to congratulate him. The correspondent says:

Herr Von Bismarck then came in, and, strange to say, did not even speak to the Prince, still less shake hands with him. But after Bismarck went away—and he did not stay five minutes—the Crown Prince made a joke seemingly to get rid of his relief at the departure of the Chancellor. (It is no secret that the latter and the Prince and Princess do not detest each other most cordially.) Soon after the Committee of the House of Lords and a few of the Generals remaining to lunch. As a rule away we met the King driving down to Park Trianon with Bismarck and Moltke every day. An officer who was present has since told me that on entering the room the King, after heartily congratulating his son on his victories and his good generalship, asked him what he thought of Bismarck. The Crown Prince replied "Your Majesty," was the answer, "can give me a very good idea of what it is like to be with the King. It is said, looked rather taken aback, but answered at once, "Well, well, Fritz, wait a while and I will be able to give you what you want—in Paris."

Gossip to which perhaps no importance needs be attached represents the Chancellor and the Prince as differing on the subject of peace; the latter favoring much milder terms than the former is willing to support. Other reasons, however, are assigned for the quarrel, if a quarrel it is.

THE leading editorial of the Chicago *Tribune*, published in to-day's COMMERCIAL, has interest as the first undisguised exhibit of the purposes of the Free Traders within the Republican ranks. The *Tribune's* meaning is that its faction want Free Trade anyhow; through the Republican party if possible, the Democratic if convenient, or a new organization if needs be. The object is to break up the Republican party and to promote the interests of a visionary scheme. We have deprecated any division of the party upon this subject for the present as entirely out of place, and now consider that the chief effect of this movement will be to unsettle industries, lower wages and depreciate the public credit. Still, if the tariff is made the issue upon which parties are to engage the fight, there is no room for the conflict. The question is, after all, but one of dollars and cents in their power to benefit community, and the people will support that policy that will give the greatest good to the greatest number. No theories however excellent, no sophistry however flattering, will decide the popular suffrages upon the question. Facts alone will satisfy the public, and the experience of the United States and other nations must afford the final argument. Feeling secure in the strength of a position fortified and defended by impregnable facts of history, current as well as past, we are ready for the attack, if it is to come, and are assured that the result must be to strengthen the devotion of the American people to the interests that protection alone has built up and can build up for them. Whenever the friends of American industry shall unite to inform the voters of the country upon the results wrought by free trade in some countries and protection in others, protection need not fear the verdict of the ballot box.

THE GRATZ-BROWN Republicans in Missouri left the regular Convention and set up their own ticket on a platform of unmistakable devotion to the State Constitution and amendment enfranchising 70,000 rebels. On this account they gained the Democratic vote, without which their movement would have been hopeless. The Free Trade papers, with singular unanimity, are now claiming BROWN's 42,000 majority as an indorsement of their view. Does not this claim give cause for the suspicion that many Protectionist Democratic votes were secured under false pretences?

THE scheme to give Ireland a federal parliament to have control of all local affairs and to be similar to the Canadian Dominion Parliament, is gaining support from people who have hitherto held the most opposite political views. Is it in view of this that Fenianism seems to be dead? Certainly it appears probable that this scheme offers the most feasible plan yet proposed to secure to Ireland the peace and prosperity that she nas needed so long.

WE herewith publish the draft of an act to provide for a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, which should command a careful perusal.

THE Turcos, of whom we have heard so much since the present war began, though Mohammedans, appear to be deficient in orthodox hatred of *Kafirs* or infidels. In Ulm, where three hundred of them are confined as prisoners, they were lately visited by one Herr LOWITZ, who had been for a long time a missionary or a chaplain in Algiers, and had become familiar with the Arabic language. Desiring to hold a religious service with the Turcos, they were called together for the purpose, when a *maulavi* or clergyman of their own faith, stepped forward first with his Koran, from which he read chapter after chapter, apparently for the purpose of wearing out the patience of the visitor and preventing him from preaching. He mistook his congregation, however, as at least they told him he had read enough. Then, Mr. LOWITZ taking the Koran, read the first chapter, requiring the Turcos to repeat each sentence after him. As he afterwards discoursed to them, they often bowed their heads, exclaiming, "It is true! it is true!" At the end of his discourse he prayed, when the Turcos gathered around him and kissed his hand, a symbolical act, by which they said, "Thou art sent to us from God." These Turcos, who were at first regarded with so much disgust, appear to have become quite popular in Germany. The fact is, they are more amiable and appear to more advantage as prisoners than as soldiers.

IN justice to a very large body of Republicans, who sincerely hope for success in and through that party alone, but who may be confounded with the Chicago *Tribune's* adherents because called "Revenue Reformers," it is to be noted that they do not believe in Free Trade, nor endorse the *Tribune*. Their belief is that while great revenue must be raised from imports, the tariff should be adjusted to interfere as little as possible with existing interests, and should discriminate in favor of American interests whenever the opportunity is presented. In short, they are "incidental Protectionists," and as such are under the ban of the out-and-out Free Traders, who seek to rend our party if they cannot control it.

AFTER all the United States may lose the prize of San Domingo, such as it is. However, it seems to be some foundation for the statement that BABCOCK is negotiating for this island, and that the people are ready for annexation to Germany, if the United States will not take them. It is probable that the scheme to annex San Domingo will gain supporters on account of this movement, if only to head off another European power from gaining a foothold in America.

THERE now appears to be less chance for peace than at any time since the war began. The movement of Russia cannot but be the result of careful consideration, and will at least serve to stimulate to still further effort the French, who are already sufficiently encouraged by their recent successes. But England cannot quietly submit to have Russia abrogate the treaty of Paris, and altogether the good hopes of peace entertained a week ago must be postponed until war shall desolate all Europe.

FOR ten years newspapers, speech-makers and books have been quoting a speech said to have been made in the Georgia Secession Convention by A. H. STEPHENS, and proclaiming that "to attempt to destroy the Government of the United States is the height of madness, folly and wickedness." But now, after these many days, comes Mr. STEPHENS declaring he never made such a speech anywhere. We fear the general verdict will be "too late."

A Peculiar Animal.

SIR JOHN E. Packenham, an officer in the English army, who has been spending the last year in the Northern Provinces, arrived at Fort Buford with an animal of rare beauty, and never before caught on this continent, nor has is been known till late years that this species existed in this country. It is of the same family as the giraffe or camelleopard, of Africa, and is known to naturalists as the Tygomella. They are known to inhabit the high table lands of Cashmere and the Doo Rash, but are more frequently seen on the high peaks of the Himaya Mountains. The one animal was taken when quite young, and is thoroughly domesticated and follows its keeper like a dog. It is only four months old, and ordinarily stands about five feet high, but is capable of raising itself to seven feet, which makes the animal seven feet when standing erect. It is of a dark brown or mouse color, and has projecting ears, a mane and locations of horns growing out. This wonderful animal was caught near the Yellowstone River, on the waters of McKenzies river. It has a craw similar to that of the pelican, by which it is said it can carry subsistence for several days. It is very fleet, being able to outfoot the fastest horse in the country. The black, dapper spots on the rich brown color makes it one of the most beautiful animals in existence, more beautiful than the leopard of the Chinese jungle.

THE McGarrahan case is destined to bring more trouble. It is noted in regard to it that Judge Hoar, Attorney A. Bingham and Wm. Lawrence of Ohio, James F. Wilson, of Iowa, F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, Noah Davis, of New York, and Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, in the House Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, after weeks of argument, took an entirely different view from that of Secretary DELANO. They made a report that Congress committee during the Fortieth Congress, in a document going over the whole case and showing conclusively that McGarrahan was entitled to all he asked. It it said that McGarrahan had been made bankrupt by the delays that he did be destroyed. If this is true, the sooner it becomes known the better. On the other hand it is said that Senator CONKLING, who is closely backed by the Bank of California, the most powerful corporation or monopoly on the coast, has been using immense sums of money to accomplish their purpose. And it would be well to let the truth of that statement be known. An excellent chance for a Congressional investigation. There is a curious fact, however, to be found in the fact that Senators Stewart, Nye, and the whole Pacific coast delegation, who fairly represent the State of California in the Legislature, have personally interfered against McGarrahan. A law of Congress prohibits Congressmen from acting as attorneys in such cases. There is another point for the investigating committee's attention.

THE *Day* and the *Evening Telegraph* of Philadelphia can also be counted upon as Journals favoring a revision of the State Constitution. The *Telegraph* cites the example of other States in proof of the power of a convention to make the needed reforms, and well says: "Ohio, by a constitutional prohibition of special legislation, disposes by one sweep of the standing nuisance of Harrisburg. New England, by sending a much larger number of representatives, relatively, to her State Legislature, secures at once an intelligent consideration of general instead of private questions, greater economy, and an avoidance of corruption. Illinois, by a provision in her new constitution, makes the State more careful than any corporation it has created, while Pennsylvania, meanwhile, has allowed rings and corruptionists to discover all the weak places in her Constitution, and to run her government, not in accordance with its best provisions, but in the most ludicrous, inhuman, ineffective and disgraceful manner that is tolerated by its laches. As no chain can be stronger than its weakest links, so a government can be exposed to the misinterpretations and rascalities of depraved politicians becomes more dangerous in proportion as it has no safeguards against all their infamous devices, and Pennsylvania is suffering so keenly to-day from the absence of such checks that a Constitutional Convention has become an absolute